

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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## Zhao 10 Jan Speech 'Text'

HK121136 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 84 p 4

[Report: "Premier Zhao Ziyang's Speech at Welcoming Ceremony Held by President Reagan on 10 January"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang delivered a speech this morning at the welcoming ceremony held by U.S. President Reagan in honor of him. The full text of his speech is as follows:

Mr President and Mrs Reagan, ladies and gentlemen: At the beginning of the new year, I would like to extend, on behalf of the 1 billion Chinese people, my cordial regards and best wishes to the American people and, also, to show my thanks to President Reagan, due to whose enthusiastic invitation I have the opportunity to visit your great country.

The purpose of my current visit in the capacity of an envoy of friendship sent by the Chinese people is to seek to enhance mutual understanding, stabilize the relations between two countries, promote Sino-U.S. friendship [mou qiu zeng jin xiang hu liao jie, wen ding liang guo guan xi, cu jin zhong mei you hao 6180 3061 1073 6651 4161 0062 0055 6043 4489 1353 0357 0948 7070 4762, 0191 6651 0022 5019 0645 1170], and safeguard world peace.

This year we will celebrate the bicentennial of the historic sail to China of the American merchant ship "Chinese Empress," which initiated the link between China and the United States. The past two centuries witnessed amicable coexistence and contacts, as well as antagonism and conflicts, in the history of relations between China and the United States. However, both the Chinese and the American people have always cherished hopes of friendship. It was the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the political foresight of their leaders that enabled the two countries to put an end to the long-standing situation of separation and antagonism between them and to realize the normalization of relations.

On the whole, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, Sino-U.S. relations have made very great progress. The friendly contacts between the two peoples have been greatly increased, the mutual understanding between them has been further enhanced, and exchange and cooperation between the two countries have been remarkably expanded in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological, and other fields. But it should be recognized that the growth of Sino-U.S. relations is far below the level it should have attained. There have been ups and downs in the course of development, and there still exist difficulties and obstacles [kun nan he zhang ai 0938 7181 0735 7140 4293].

China has always attached importance to its relations with the United States and hopes to see their growth. U.S. Government leaders have also more than once expressed the importance they attach to Sino-U.S. relations and the hope that such relations will be stable and durable [wen ding he chi jiu 4489 1353 0735 2170 0036]. I hold that there is such a possibility. To turn this possibility into reality, it is necessary for both sides to show mutual respect, and for each other to take into account the national interests of the other side as well as its own country in handling the problems before them. So long as both China and the United States strictly abide by the principles as confirmed by both sides in the joint communiques and perform the obligations each undertook, it is possible for Sino-U.S. relations to leave the jolts and uncertainties behind them and embark on a smooth path.

Five years ago, on this rostrum, Deng Xiaoping, the leader of our country, stated: "There is much room for development of friendship and cooperation between China and the United States." We still stick to the same idea today. Sino-U.S. relations are now faced with an important moment. To put it in American terms, Sino-U.S. relations are faced with an important challenge, which also means a great chance. We should courageously accept this challenge and make full use of the chance.

The present world situation is extremely turbulent and unstable. The people of all countries are deeply worried about the future of the world. The United States and China, both being big countries in the world, should be aware of their heavy responsibility for the maintenance of world peace. In the next few days I will hold talks with President Reagan and other leaders of your government to exchange views on the development of Sino-U.S. relations and on international issues of common concern. We never construe the significance of Sino-U.S. relations as being limited to ordinary bilateral relations, but regard them as an important affair affecting the overall world situation. We stand for peace not only because China needs peace, friendship, and construction, but because the people of all countries the world over hope for peace, friendship, and development. The amicable coexistence of China and the United States is a major factor in maintaining world peace and stability. As long as the people of the world take their destiny into their own hands, it will be possible to maintain world peace and prevent a new world war.

Mr President: Standing on this rostrum, I feel that hundreds of millions of people are watching us and are looking forward to our contributions to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and the maintenance of world peace. We should live up to what they expect of us.

I have just mentioned that this year we will celebrate the bicentennial of the beginning of contacts between China and the United States. This is usually a moment for one to reflect on the past and look forward to the future. I believe that history will teach us how to get along better with each other. I wish the American people happiness and wish Sino-U.S. relations a steady and unremitting development. Thank you.

'Text' of Zhao 10 Jan Toast

HK121118 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Premier Zhao Ziyang's Toast at State Dinner Held in His Honor by President Reagan"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave his toast this evening at the White House state dinner given in his honor by U.S. President Reagan. The full text follows:

Mr President and Mrs Reagan, ladies and gentlemen: I have met with a warm reception from the outset of my visit to your country. It is a great honor for me to be with you at this magnificent dinner. On behalf of my colleagues and in my own name, allow me to express my heartfelt thanks to President Reagan and Mrs Reagan, the U.S. Government, and our friends of all walks of life.

The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations 5 years ago brought the people of both countries great joy and had a far-reaching impact on the world situation. In those 5 weeks, Sino-U.S. relations have gone through twists and turns, with advances in many fields and difficulties and obstacles cropping up along the way. The jolts and uncertainties in Sino-U.S. relations do not serve the interests of the two peoples, nor those of world peace. We hope that this disturbing situation will soon be brought to an end.



To develop Sino-U.S. relations is the common aspiration of our two sides. I quite appreciate President Reagan's remarks that the United States and China are destined to grow stronger through cooperation, not weaker through division. I believe that both the Chinese and American peoples hope to see advances in our friendship through joint efforts and not the undermining of our friendship by aggravation of our differences. The Taiwan issue is the major difference between China and the United States, or, in other words, the principal obstacle to the growth of Sino-U.S. relations. I hope that our two sides will strictly abide by the principles guiding our bilateral relations which we jointly established in the Sino-U.S. communiques and fulfill the commitments each of us has undertaken so that our differences might be ironed out.

The world today remains turbulent. The confrontation between the two military blocs has become sharper, while the north-south contradictions are not yet resolved. Before the flames of one aggressive war are extinguished, those of another start raging. This grim reality makes people worry about the future of the world. On the other hand, it also heightens the sense of responsibility and urgency of all peace-loving countries and people for the maintenance of world peace. China will work in concert with them to ease international tension, stop the arms race, oppose power politics, and maintain world peace.

China has always opposed the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We have long declared that China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. We are critical of the discriminatory "Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons," but we do not advocate or encourage proliferation. We do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons. We actively support all proposals that are truly helpful to realizing nuclear disarmament, terminating the nuclear arms race, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

China, as a developing socialist country, pursues an independent foreign policy. We have always held that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, are equal and should respect one another and live in peace. We have the desire to develop friendly ties with all countries in the world. The main purpose of my visit to your country is to explore possibilities for the furtherance of Sino-U.S. friendly relations.

My talks today with President Reagan and some of the Cabinet members, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, have helped enhance mutual understanding. Both sides expressed the desire to further develop Sino-U.S. relations and agreed that there are great potentials for economic and technological cooperation between the two countries and that they are willing to take a positive attitude in promoting the cooperation between us. I sincerely hope that my visit and President Reagan's visit to China in April will help promote steady and durable growth of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. This will bring benefit to our two peoples and will be helpful to world peace.

Allow me to propose a toast to the health of President Reagan and Mrs Reagan, the health of Vice President Bush and Mrs Bush, the health of all our friends present, the happiness of the American people, the friendship of both the Chinese and American peoples, and world peace. Cheers.

## Newsletter on Trip's Impact

HK120835 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 84 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Yuan Xianlu and Zhang Yunwen: "May Good Wishes Come True"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan -- President Reagan this morning held a welcoming ceremony for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on the White House South Lawn. This marked the official opening of Premier Zhao's visit to the United States.

After his long journey and busy sightseeing during his stopover on Hawaii, this was yet another full day for Premier Zhao. As soon as the welcome ceremony concluded on the South Lawn, Premier Zhao and President Reagan held talks in private. In the afternoon, Premier Zhao met Secretary of State Shultz and Secretary of Treasury Regan. He attended a luncheon given by Secretary of State Shultz and an evening state banquet given by President Reagan. Throughout the day, Premier Zhao was in excellent spirits as he undertook these important political activities, which have drawn world attention.

U.S. officials attach very great importance to Premier Zhao's visit. In his speech of welcome, President Reagan said that Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit is a symbol of the growing trust and cooperation between the United States and China. In his speech he used the words "nothing happier than having a friend come from afar" to express his welcome for Premier Zhao, and used the phrase "stones from other hills may serve to polish the jade of this one" to denote the importance of cultural exchanges between the two countries. The American press and radio and television stations have reported Premier Zhao's activities and also commented on Sino-U.S. relations. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state who is responsible to the White House for East Asian and Pacific affairs, gave a briefing for newsmen, and the numbers attending were unprecedentedly large, with the entire room packed and a great barrage of questions raised. Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, doyen of the diplomatic corps in Washington, also attended the welcoming ceremony. This caught people's attention.

Observers here have attached very great importance to the exchange of views between the leaders of the countries on international issues of common concern, and held that contacts of this type would promote mutual understanding between them and provide a new impetus to improvement and further development of relations between the two countries in the future. The American press revealed some time ago that talks between China and the United States on scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation would bear fruit during Premier Zhao's visit. At a press briefing in the afternoon, Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz gave an affirmative reply when questioned on this point.

At present it is obvious that the development of Sino-U.S. relations has not reached the level it should have attained. The Taiwan issue is the main obstacle. The Chinese Government announced long ago that it is prepared to take the most generous attitude in realizing the peaceful reunification of China. However, this is China's internal affair and China can make no commitments to foreign countries. In these talks between the Chinese and U.S. leaders, the Chinese leader pointed out that the key to whether Sino-U.S. relations can develop in a steady way lies in the Taiwan issue, and he hoped that the U.S. side would carry out the agreements reached in the past by the two countries and take practical action to gradually eliminate the obstacle. The U.S. side for its part reiterated its original stand on the Taiwan issue.

Many people concerned for Sino-U.S. relations have pointed out that although China and the United States have different social systems, it is completely possible for relations between them to develop in a steady and sustained way. Facts have proven that countries with different social systems can establish very good relations. China and the United States are both large countries with great influence in the world. How relations develop between them cannot but have a major impact on the world situation. At present, the leaders of the two countries have both stressed their wish to develop relations between the two countries. People hope that these good wishes can come true.

Zhao, Reagan 10 Jan Talks

HK130909 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 84 p 1

[XINHUA report: "Zhao Ziyang, Reagan Hold Talks at White House 10 January"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with U.S. President Reagan at the White House this morning to exchange views on Sino-U.S. relations and international issues of common interest. Premier Zhao and President Reagan first held a small-group talk in the Oval Office of the White House and then held a larger-group talk.

After the talks, Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accompanying Premier Zhao, told Chinese reporters that the talks proceeded in a friendly and earnest atmosphere. Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out at the talks: The Chinese Government attaches great importance to Sino-U.S. relations. China and the United States are two powers bearing tremendous influence in the world. The state of U.S.-China relations concerns the overall world situation and it cannot but have an important influence on it.

He said that Premier Zhao said in the talks: China hopes that Sino-U.S. relations can develop on a steady and sustained basis. The key to such a development is the Taiwan issue. To be concrete, the fundamental obstacle causing the uncertainty in the relations between the two countries lies in the "Taiwan Relations Act" passed by the U.S. Congress. If this obstacle is not completely removed, cooperation between the two countries in various fields would certainly be affected. Even if there is some progress in the cooperation, it can neither be solid nor steady. Premier Zhao also told President Reagan: The Chinese Government is ready to take the most generous attitude to attain peaceful reunification between the mainland and Taiwan. It will consider any suggestions under the prerequisite of a unified People's Republic of China. But this is China's internal affair and it will not make any commitment to a foreign country about taking only the peaceful method in achieving reunification.

Qi Huaiyuan said: In the talks, Premier Zhao requested the U.S. side take practical action to implement the Sino-U.S. "17 August" joint communique, and be held that this is of vital importance to the enhancing of our mutual trust.

Premier Zhao also said: Great potential exists in bilateral economic and trade relations and scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries. I hope such relations and exchanges will develop to a new level through joint efforts of both sides. Because of the different social systems in the two countries, there is all the more need for mutual respect and accommodation. He welcomed the U.S. Government's decision to ease restrictions on technological cooperation with China, pointing out that it must be truly put into effect.

Chinese officials attending today's small-group talks were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; and Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States. U.S. officials included Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger. Premier Zhao's entire entourage, totaling 14 members, and 13 U.S. Government officials attended the enlarged talks later on. After the talks, Shultz hosted a luncheon in honor of Premier Zhao and his party.

#### Zhao 11 Jan Banquet Speech

OW121232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0907 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- This evening, Premier Zhao Ziyang addressed a banquet held by the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association and the Chinese community to welcome his visit to the United States. He expressed the hope that the friends from the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association and the Chinese community would make contributions to promoting the healthy development of Sino-U.S. relations and to constantly strengthening the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. He hoped that the Overseas Chinese would contribute their share to accomplishing the grand and sacred task of reunifying the motherland as soon as possible.

Premier Zhao said: "China and the United States are two great countries in the world. The Chinese and the Americans are two great peoples. Steady and sustained development of friendly relations between the two countries is not only in the interests of their peoples, but helps greatly to maintain world peace and promote the progress of mankind. However, it is common knowledge that a serious obstacle lies in the way of Sino-U.S. relations today and that is the Taiwan issue. A normal relationship between two countries can only be based on respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. One purpose of my present visit to the United States is to seek a smooth development of Sino-U.S. relations on this basis."

He said: "This year marks the 200th anniversary of the voyage of the American merchant ship 'Queen of China' across the ocean to China. In retrospect, we realize the Sino-U.S. relations have developed along a tortuous path. But the two great nations have established contacts and developed their friendship. This, in itself, is a great event of positive significance. Looking into the future, I hope that Sino-U.S. relations will develop in a healthy manner and that the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples will be constantly strengthened."

Touching on the Taiwan issue, Premier Zhao said: "For more than 30 years, a stretch of waters has divided the fellow kinsmen into two parts. This remains a scar on the body of our nation and is distressing to all descendants of the Yellow Emperor. Proceeding from the righteous cause of our nation, we have called on the Kuomintang and the CPC to forget their previous grudges, hold talks on equal footing, cooperate for the third time, and join hands in revitalizing the Chinese nation. I would like to reiterate here that, after the motherland is reunified, the People's Republic of China will represent China in international affairs, and, as a special administrative region of China, Taiwan will be able to preserve its social system and lifestyle. Its economic and cultural exchanges with foreign countries will be able to go on as usual. The investments and other interests of foreign countries in Taiwan will not be affected."



Premier Zhao also said: "We respect history as well as reality. We give full consideration to the predicament of the Taiwan authorities and the long-range interests of the people of all nationalities in Taiwan. Our proposals are reconciliatory, reasonable, practical, and feasible."

In conclusion, he hoped that the Overseas Chinese would exert themselves in achieving the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland at an early date.

The banquet tonight was hosted by the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, the National Association of Chinese-Americans, and the Community of Ethnic Chinese in Metropolitan Washington. Some 800 friends from various circles, including Mayor Marion Barry of Washington; Jean Troy, president of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association; Y.T. Li, Chairman of the National Association of Chinese Americans; C.K. Jen, a leader of the Community of Ethnic Chinese in Metropolitan Washington; and Anna Chennault attended the banquet. Jean Troy cheerfully called the banquet a "people's banquet." The representatives of the Chinese community expressed their readiness to play their part in China's four-modernization program and said that they wished to see the best possible relations between the United States and China. At the banquet, Premier Zhao was presented with a crystal ball as a gift from the three organizations that hosted the banquet.

#### Cooperation Accord Signed

OW121954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1941 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Ronald Reagan this morning signed a U.S.-China industrial and technological cooperation accord in the White House. Speaking before the signing of the document, Premier Zhao said, "the signing symbolizes that we should preserve what we have already achieved and open up new areas in our bilateral relations. It shows that there are broad vistas for the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Let us continue our efforts to achieve new successes in our cooperation in economic and technological fields."

President Reagan said: "Premier Zhao and I will affix our signatures to an accord on industrial and technological cooperation. China is now engaged in a vast modernization program, and this agreement will encourage further cooperation between our countries, especially in those industrial sectors on which China has placed top priority." The accord is a framework agreement which will be implemented through the U.S.-China joint commission on commerce and trade. Activities under the accord will center around industrial projects in China and will include exchanges of information and delegations, facilitation of financing, and assistance in arranging feasibility studies.

Earlier this morning, George Keyworth, U.S. President's science advisor, and Zhao Dongwan, Chinese vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission signed a U.S.-China science and technology cooperative agreement. The agreement is a five-year extension of the U.S.-China agreement on science and technology cooperation. The umbrella agreement was originally signed in 1979 during the historic visit of Deng Xiaoping to the U.S.

## Comments on International Issues

HK130921 Beijing RENMIN KIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 84 p 1

[XINHUA report: "Zhao Ziyang Holds Talks With Reagan, Shultz, Viewing Main International Issues"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks separately with U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz today, expressing the Chinese Government's views on some main international issues. Briefing Chinese and foreign reporters late this afternoon, Qi Huaiyuan, information chief of the Chinese Foreign Ministry accompanying Premier Zhao, said that the main international issues Premier Zhao discussed with Reagan and Shultz included that of Kampuchea, the Middle East, Sino-Soviet relations, the Korean peninsula situation, and the Iran-Iraq war.

With regard to the Kampuchean issue, Premier Zhao said: The leaders of the three sides of Democratic Kampuchea visited China in December last year. All three sides agreed to solve the Kampuchean issue according to the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly. This indicates that the unity among the three sides against Vietnam is being strengthened.

On the Middle East issue, Premier Zhao said: Not long ago, the United States and Israel reached a new agreement on strategic cooperation, which has aroused strong reactions among the Arab countries. We are also concerned over it. He said that the United States should fully respect the interests of the Arab and Palestinian peoples.

Speaking on Sino-Soviet relations, Premier Zhao expressed China's hope of normalizing its relations with the Soviet Union. In recent years, he said, there has been some improvement in those relations. However, he said, he has the impression that no progress has been made in removing the three major obstacles in the way of normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. There can be no major improvement in those relations if the three major obstacles are not removed, he pointed out.

On the Korean peninsula situation, Premier Zhao expressed the hope that the tension in the Korean peninsula could be relaxed. Qi Huaiyuan also said: In the talks, both the Chinese and American sides hoped that the Iran-Iraq war would soon end.

## Visits High School

OW130102 Beijing XINHUA in English 0032 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today visited a high school here where Chinese language classes were introduced following the death of one of its graduates in his pursuit of Chinese studies and better understanding between the two peoples. The Chinese premier toured the Sidwell Friends School prior to his departure from San Francisco and said that he felt strongly there a profound basis among the American population for amity between the peoples of the two countries. On behalf of the Chinese Government, he invited all the students in the Chinese language class, its language teacher and the headmaster of the school to visit China. Premier Zhao was greeted by Mr. Earl Harrison, headmaster, and Mr. Clinton Wilkins, principal, of the school. Several hundred students gathered on the campus in the bitter cold to give Chinese premier and his party a warm welcome.

The Sidwell Friends School began classes in Chinese language and history as part of the Chinese studies program named after John Fisher Zeidman, a 1979 graduate of the school and a brilliant American youth dedicating himself to the Sino-American friendship. Unfortunately he contracted viral encephalitis while studying in China in 1981 and died in the United States later at the age of 20. At present there are 20 students studying Chinese language and Chinese history in the class.



Premier Zhao attended a Chinese language class where a banner in the classroom had the inscription "Welcome Premier Zhao to U.S. for Peace and Sino-American Friendship." Harrison made brief remarks to welcome Zhao.

In response, Premier Zhao paid tribute to John's noble spirit and his pursuit of truth.

Apart from extending the invitation to its teachers and students to visit China, Premier Zhao also presented to the school a needlework of China's Great Wall and some books about China as a token of his appreciation. His sincere invitation and gifts were accepted with pleasure and thanks.

A moving scene took place when Premier Zhao came to the library where he met John's parents Mr. Phillip Zeidman, Mrs. Zeidman and their daughter Jennifer. The Chinese premier shook hands with and talked to them with emotional voice, "John was thirsty of learning more about China. He had a warm heart for China." "John is a friend of the Chinese people and you are friends of the Chinese people too," he said. Premier Zhao invited Mr. and Mrs. Zeidman to visit China.

Phillip Zeidman explained to the Chinese leader that the future of relations between the United States and China will lie in the hands of private citizens. "It is in that generation of young Americans and Chinese that the future of our countries' relations will lie." That's why the Chinese studies program was created, he said. Mrs Zeidman presented the Chinese premier a gift book from the Zeidmans.

#### Reagan 12 Jan Statement

OW121854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 12 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan made a statement today before Chinese Premier Zhao Yiyang left Washington for San Francisco to continue his official visit. Following is the full text of President Reagan's statement:

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I've come away from my working sessions with Premier Zhao more convinced than ever the importance of good U.S.-China relations and more determined than ever to ensure that our relationship is placed on a stable and enduring footing.

Our talks covered a broad spectrum of global and bilateral issues. China is a leading nation on the international scene and I appreciated hearing directly from the premier on his views. It was clear during our discussions that China and the United States agree on a number of questions and that the leaders of our two nations should come together regularly to compare notes.

Even on matters of disagreement, the premier and I were able to clarify our respective positions. Though our strategy sometimes converge and sometimes differ, our goals remain the same. We both are committed to peace and stability in the world so that we can concentrate our energies and resources on improving the well-being of our people.

With respect to our bilateral relations, I think that Premier Zhao would agree that we've made considerable progress. Our economic cooperation, despite occasional problems, is healthy and holds enormous promise.

Several months ago, we expanded the potential for the transfer of American technology to China. Our scientific and student exchanges are flourishing. Building on this positive trend are the two specific agreements that we signed here today. Our agreements and understanding underscore my conviction that a modern economically developing and politically stable China is in the best interest of all peace-loving peoples.

Nancy and I will journey to China in April. We were delighted to get to know Premier Zhao before our visit to his country and we now look forward all the more to our trip, knowing that friends will be there to meet us. So let me wish Premier Zhao a happy continuation of his travels in the United States. I know that he'll be warmly welcomed everywhere. And I won't say goodbye, Mr. Premier. I will only -- and try to say correctly -- tsai jen, which I'm told means "see you again soon."

Zhao 12 January Statement

OW121906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang made a statement today at the end of his two-day visit here, the first leg of his official visit to the United States. Following is the full text of his statement: Mr. President, the visit to the United States by the head of government of the People's Republic of China itself fully shows that there's some progress in Sino-U.S. relations. Since I set foot on your land, I've been deeply impressed by the American people's warm friendship for the Chinese people. I personally feel the American people want Sino-U.S. relations to develop, not to stand still, to advance, not to retrogress.

Therefore, I think there is, indeed, the basis for the amicable coexistence between China and the United States, and such a basis is very deep-rooted.

My colleagues and I have held friendly, candid and serious talks with the American President and other leaders of the American Government. Through these talks, we enhanced our mutual understanding. It undoubtedly is useful to the promotion of the Sino-American relations on the road of steady development.

Of course, much remains first to be done to really solve the outstanding problems between us and implement the cooperation we have already committed to.

Before I leave you, I should like to thank you once again for your gracious hospitality. I would also like to thank Mrs. Reagan. I know it was her thoughtful arrangement that made our stay in Washington so pleasant.

Mr. President, I look forward to seeing you and Mrs. Reagan in Beijing this spring when it is warm and beautiful so as to reciprocate your hospitality here. What is more important is that I look forward to more substantial content in our future talks in Beijing to continue on the talks we have already started in Washington. Then, we'll be able to show to both the Chinese and the American peoples how important these mutual visits are. Thank you.

Arrives in San Francisco 12 Jan

OW130048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0030 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] San Francisco, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here at 13:30 local time (21:30 GMT) accompanied by Deputy Chief of Staff of the White House Michael K. Deaver on a special plane from Washington.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

The Chinese premier was welcomed at the airport by Chief of Protocol of California Don Mulford, Mayor Dianne Feinstein, Consul-General of the People's Republic of China Tang Shubei and dozens of representatives of Overseas Chinese. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu arrived here on the same plane.

#### Further on Arrival

OW130258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] San Francisco, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang received a warm welcome this afternoon when he flew in here to continue his week-long visit to the United States. Accompanied by Michael Deaver, deputy chief of staff of the White House, and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel, he left Washington for San Francisco this morning after he had signed with President Ronald Reagan an agreement on industrial and technological cooperation.

Chinese and American national flags fluttered in the California sunshine at San Francisco International Airport. Well-wishers from the local Chinese community carried two streamers reading "West Coast Chinese-Americans Warmly Welcome Premier Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China!"

As the premier alighted from the plane, he was met by Dianne Feinstein, mayor of San Francisco, Ed Zschau, congressman of California, public celebrities and representatives of the local Chinese community. Chinese Counsel-General in San Francisco Tang Shubei was also on hand.

A Chinese boy and a Chinese girl presented bouquets to Premier Zhao, the first Chinese premier to visit San Francisco. Premier Zhao went around the welcomers, shaking hands and exchanging greetings with them. Soon after their arrival, Premier Zhao and his party were driven in a motorcade on a sightseeing tour of this beautiful city. Stopping at a high ground on the west side of the world-famous Golden Gate Bridge, Premier Zhao had a bird's-eye view of the city. He also visited the Fishermen's Wharf, Chinatown and other tourist attractions. People on the streets waved to welcome him.

Premier Zhao will meet local government officials, West Coast business leaders and representatives of the Chinese community before leaving here for New York on Saturday.

#### Talks to Ex-President Carter

OW130735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] San Francisco, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today expressed appreciation to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter of his historic contribution to the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. He received a long distance phone call from Mr. Carter shortly after his arrival here this afternoon. This was disclosed to Chinese reporters by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and a member of Zhao's party.

Carter said he was deeply impressed by the feeling of friendship shown by the Chinese people during his visit to China in 1981 and hoped to see the development of Sino-U.S. relations, particularly in the area of economy and trade.

Zhao told Carter that he was very glad to have the opportunity to talk to him over the phone and expressed the hope that Mr Carter would continue to work for stable and sustained development of Sino-U.S. relations. "During my current visit to the United States, I have enjoyed warm hospitality accorded by the American Government and people. This has convinced me further that ever better relations between China and the United States is a common desire of our two peoples."

Mr Carter said he hopes to meet Zhao during his next visit to the United States. Premier Zhao invited Mr Carter to visit China again at a time convenient to him. Carter accepted the invitation with pleasure. Zhao expressed his best wishes to Mr and Mrs Carter and their whole family and conveyed Chairman Deng Xiaoping's greetings to Mr Carter. Carter asked Premier Zhao to convey his greetings to Deng Xiaoping.

#### Zhao on Reunification

OWL30715 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] San Francisco, January 12 (XINHUA) -- "China's reunification and rejuvenation is the common aspiration of the whole Chinese nation, including the people in Taiwan and those living abroad," said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here today. Zhao, currently on a seven-day visit to the United States, made this point at a meeting with over 300 representatives of the West Coast Chinese communities this afternoon.

"For many years," he said, "people have always taken note of the differences between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. As a matter of fact, there are also common points between the two parties." He asked, "Is it not an important point common to the two sides that they both believe there is only one China?"

"Moreover," he went on, "China's peaceful reunification has come to be the common language for both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party."

The premier said, "We have proposed that talks be held between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party for a third round of cooperation so that they can join in a common effort to accomplish the great cause of national reunification, thus making contributions to the Chinese nation."

He pointed out, "The starting point of our policy is to respect history and the reality and take full account of the wishes of the people of various nationalities in Taiwan and the interests of the Taiwan authorities." "It will not be a case of the mainland swallowing up Taiwan, nor vice versa," he stressed.

Elaborating on the proposals, Zhao said, "After reunification, Taiwan and the mainland shall be both part of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan can become a special administrative region."

"This means that Taiwan can have a character of its own and enjoy some exclusive powers that other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions do not enjoy. It can practice a system different from that on the mainland. It can have an independent judiciary, and there is no need to ask Beijing for final judgment." Furthermore, Zhao said that Taiwan can also keep its own armed forces. "The mainland will send no representatives to Taiwan, neither troops nor administrative personnel. The party, government and military apparatus in Taiwan will all be under the control of Taiwan itself."

After reunification, Zhao proclaimed, "there will be enduring cooperation, long-term co-existence and mutual supervision between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang."

He said, "Members of the Taiwan authorities and public figures of various circles are also welcome to hold leading posts in political organizations at the national level and discuss state affairs together with us."

Premier Zhao assured Taiwan that as a special administrative region, it may have its own independent financial budget. "The mainland will not collect any tax from or impose any levies of money on Taiwan," he added.

Zhao continued by saying that Taiwan may also maintain and develop its trade relations as well as exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries in the economic, technological and cultural fields. "The combined economies and technologies of Taiwan and the mainland, plus the rich resources and huge market on the mainland, will enhance the prosperity of both sides of the Strait, and the living standards of the people in Taiwan will improve even more rapidly," he said.

He declared emphatically that Taiwan will have nothing to lose after reunification. "On the contrary, it will gain honor and benefits as part of the great motherland," he said.

"For the return of Taiwan," he said, "we place our hopes of the Taiwan authorities and the people in Taiwan."

Calling on his compatriots throughout the world to help promote the cause of reunification, Premier Zhao noted that the Chinese community in the United States "are in an especially favorable position" to do so.

The premier invited compatriots overseas to put forward other proposals for China's reunification they have in mind, adding that "we equally welcome those who hold views differing greatly from ours." "The door of China is always open to all the descendants of Huang Di (the legendary ancestor of the Chinese nation - editor)," he declared. The premier's speech was punctuated by warm applause.

#### San Francisco Dinner Speech

OW130805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] San Francisco, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said to his American hosts at a dinner here this evening that "an urgent task facing us now is to maintain the stability and peace in the Pacific region."



"It is China's position that the Pacific Ocean should become genuinely pacific," he declared.

The dinner in his honor was hosted by the World Affairs Council, the Commonwealth Club and San Francisco-Shanghai Friendship City Committee.

Zhao and his 14-member party including Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian flew in from Washington this afternoon to begin the second leg of his week-long trip in the United States.

While looking forward to the bright future of the Pacific region with full confidence, Zhao said, "we must not fail to see that this region, like others in the world, is fraught with crises and latent troubles." He pointed out that at present "the Pacific Ocean is by no means pacific." He said, "Superpower rivalry in this region is intensifying. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of some countries have been flagrantly trampled upon. Some countries are still kept in a state of man-made division. A growing number of warships are plying the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and more and more missiles have been deployed on its periphery."

Zhao said that China and the United States, being two big powers on the opposite sides of the ocean, undoubtedly bear especially heavy responsibilities for the maintenance of stability and peace in the region.

He said, "The Pacific countries should strictly observe the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. They should settle their disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to force or threat of force."

"No country should seek hegemony in this region," he went on. "Arms race, and nuclear arms race in particular, must be halted. Foreign military bases must be dismantled and foreign military forces withdrawn. Such acts as forcibly occupying the territories of other countries, infringing upon their sovereignty and interfering in their internal affairs must be stopped."

"This is the only way to dispel the dark clouds over the Pacific, avert crises and hidden troubles, so that the people in the region may live in peace, engage in equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation and build a happy life," Zhao observed.

He said, "I am convinced that no matter how rough and tortuous the road ahead may be, peace and friendship will eventually take the place of the estrangement, misunderstanding, confrontation and conflict in the world today."

The Chinese premier expressed the hope that the American people will join hands with the people of China and other Pacific countries and the rest of the world in the common endeavour to preserve peace in the Pacific region and the world at large.

#### Further on Speech

OW131001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] San Francisco, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco told Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening that his visit to the United States "marks the beginning of an enormously potential new era of friendship between the American and Chinese peoples."



In her remarks of welcome at a dinner in the premier's honor, she assured Zhao, "we will do everything possible to advance its ideals."

About 1,000 people greeted the visiting Chinese Premier with stormy applause when Max Tehlen, president of the World Affairs Council of Northern California, one of the three host organizations, announced the start of the dinner. The premier was accompanied by Michael Deaver, deputy chief of staff of the White House, Mayor Dianne Feinstein and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary General of the State Council Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin and other members of Zhao's party as well as Chinese Consul General in San Francisco Tang Shubei attended the dinner.

The two other host organizations of the dinner were the Commonwealth Club and the San Francisco-Shanghai Friendship City Committee. It was given at the Fairmont Hotel where Premier Zhao is staying during his two-day visit to this city.

After the mayor's address, the Chinese premier was invited to deliver a speech. He began by telling his hosts, "An urgent task facing us now is to maintain the stability and peace in the region." He said that China and the United States, being two big powers on the opposite sides of the ocean, undoubtedly "bear especially heavy responsibilities" to do so.

Zhao made his main point by saying: "The Pacific countries should strictly observe the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits, and peaceful coexistence. They should settle their disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to force or threat of force." "No country should seek hegemony in this region," he stressed.

He expressed the hope that the American people would join hands with the people of China and other Pacific countries and the rest of the world in a common endeavour to preserve peace in the Pacific region and the world at large.

After the speech, he answered questions on certain international issues and the prevailing situation in China.

#### AMERICANS CALL ZHAO VISIT START OF NEW ERA

OW130218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 12 (XINHUA) -- American leaders and public celebrities acclaimed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States as the beginning of a new era in the development of Sino-U.S. relationship.

Their welcome messages have been published in the North American edition Sino-American friendship supplement of China's English-language newspaper CHINA DAILY here in the past three days.

Vice President George Bush said, "This administration values highly the relationship with China that has built up over four successive administrations. Good U.S.-China relations, I believe, are widely recognized on both sides of the Pacific to be in the interests of both our people and also serve the interests of peace and stability in the East Asian region and beyond."

He said, "Premier Zhao will find that China has many friends in the United States. I am pleased to number myself among them. I wish the premier a constructive and pleasant stay."

Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said, "Premier Zhao's visit is timely and fosters hope for an even more productive relationship between our two nations. We wish him well during his time here in our country."

Former U.S. President Richard Nixon said, "The American people realize that the continued development of the relationship between our two countries is indispensable if real peace is to be established in the world." "I hope the meetings between President Reagan and Premier Zhao will be so productive that the leaders will decide to continue them on an annual basis," he added.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said that the Chinese premier's visit to the United States "is an event of historic importance" and "symbolizes that over the past decade the People's Republic of China and the United States of America have found their way to a new and mature relationship."

Raymond P. Shafer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Committee on United States-China Relations, and Arthur H. Rosen, president of the committee, said in a joint message, "We hope that the visits by Premier Zhao and President Reagan will mark the beginning of a new era of still greater contacts and exchanges which will further strengthen the bonds between our two peoples and contribute to world peace."

Leonard Woodcock, former U.S. ambassador to China, said that Premier Zhao's visit "is excellent news to all who appreciate that increasingly friendly relations between China and the United States is a positive element in bringing about a more peaceful environment in the Pacific basin and in the world."

Christopher H. Phillips, president of the National Council for United States-China Trade, said that the Chinese premier's visit and the U.S. President's return visit "symbolize the great progress that has already been made in the development of U.S.-China relations. More important, we are confident they will lead to a further broadening and deepening of these relationships."

Professor John King Fairbank of Harvard University said, "In the five years since the historic Deng Xiaoping visit of 1979 we have learned a great truth -- that Chinese and Americans are tied together not only by mutual esteem and good will but even more by the common problems of modern life that we all must face together."

A. Doak Barnett, professor of the Johns Hopkins University, said, "China is in the midst of an historic modernization program, which provides both the opportunity and the need for close economic cooperation. I hope that Premier Zhao's visit will give a major new impetus to the development of such cooperation."

Helen Rosen, council member of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, expressed the wish "May the friendship, which has always existed as a reservoir of warm feelings between our two peoples, grow stronger and even firmer so that all the children of this earth will walk united hand in hand, in a peaceful and stable world."

JI PENGFEI MEETS U.S. SENATOR SPECTER IN BEIJING

OW121305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- China's State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with United States Senator Arlen Specter (Republican) and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Ji Pengfei said he hopes that Premier Zhao Ziyang's present visit to the United States will help enhance mutual understanding and lay a better foundation for the promotion of bilateral relations.

Specter replied that exchange of visits between United States and Chinese leaders is a "very, very good thing." This will make the American people focus their attention more on the development of U.S.-China relations and help expand cooperation in a down-to-earth way, he said.

Since arriving in Beijing on January 10, Specter has met with Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Zhu Jianming, vice-minister of justice.

This afternoon, Specter delivered a speech on U.S.-China relations at the Foreign Affairs College.

U.S. CITIZEN HAS FAMILY REUNION IN SICHUAN

OW121141 Beijing XINHUA in English 0938 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Chengdu, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Li Tsai-wang, a former navigator-bombardier in the Chinese Air Force, who is now a U.S. citizen, left here today for the United States after winding up a 20-day visit to his hometown in Deyang County, Sichuan Province.

Before Li departed from Deyang, he told XINHUA that he could not hold back his tears of joy when he saw his 83-year-old mother and all the 27 members of his family. He was also deeply impressed by the amount of rice stored in his brothers' and sisters' houses and the goods on sale at the local fairs.

According to Li Tsai-wang's statement, he was forced to fly to Taiwan during a drill flight in November 1965. He left Taiwan and went to settle in the United States in 1976.

He expressed his gratitude to the Chinese Government for helping to make possible his reunion with his ailing mother and other family members. He also expressed the hope that he could contribute to the friendship between the peoples of China and the United States.

"On the day after my return home," he said, "I found my family had just thrown away all their cotton ration stamps. China began to use these in 1953. Now that they are no longer needed shows that China's cotton harvests are good and that the textile industry has really developed."

"Seeing is believing," he told XINHUA. "What I've seen on this visit is much better than what I have heard abroad," he added.

NINGXIA RIBAO REPORTS U.S. SPECIALISTS VISIT

HK121004 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Dr Wang Renyu and Other U.S. Specialists Arrive in Yinchuan and Hold Joint Venture Talks in the Autonomous Region"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Yinchuan electric meter and instrument factory, Dr Wang Renyu [3769 0088 3558], president of the U.S. M.I.S. Corporation and scientist in agricultural meteorological instruments, arrived in Yinchuan on 18 December.

While in Yinchuan, Dr Wang Renyu held further talks with the Yinchuan electric meter and instrument factory on their joint venture, which started in August this year.

Other U.S. specialists who arrived in Yinchuan on the same plane were Dr Daerwen Sinuo [6671 1422 2429 1835 6179], president of the U.S. H.D. Corporation, and Mr Hanke Fulasi [3352 4430 1715 2139 1835], vice president of the corporation; Dr Yidiwen Porui [1942 6611 2429 3789 3843], president of the U.S. A.R.T. Corporation; and and Dr Jinuo Kanbeier [1015 6179 0974 6296 1422], director of the research and development department of the U.S. D.D. Corporation, Ltd. They will also hold talks with the Yinchuan electric meter and instrument factory on joint venture business.

Responsible persons of the regional and city departments concerned and of the Yinchuan electric meter and instrument factory went to the airport and met Dr Wang Renyu and other U.S. specialists upon their arrival in Yinchuan.

On 17 December, Hei Boli, chairman of the autonomous region, met and entertained Dr Wang Renyu and other U.S. specialists with dinner in Beijing.

ANDROPOV WRITES TO FRENCH ANTIWAR GROUP

OW130837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov says in a message to the French anti-war group that the main obstacles in the Geneva talks are the attempts of the United States and its allies to achieve military superiority. The Soviet news agency TASS reported the First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasilii Kuznetsov today conveyed this message to a visiting delegation from the French anti-war group "Appeal of the Hundred", which appeals to Andropov in a letter to stop the arms race and remove any obstacle to the Geneva talks and realize equal arms reduction between the East and the West.

In his message, Andropov says that not a single opportunity and not a single chance should be missed for a return to the path of talks with a view to reducing nuclear armaments both in the West and in the East on the basis of parity and equal security.

Andropov reiterates that the need for the Soviet Union and its allies to take counter-measures could be obviated only when the NATO countries are ready to return to the situation which had existed prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. medium range missiles in Europe.

TASS REPORTS PROPOSAL ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW110222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 10 (XINHUA) -- The Warsaw Treaty countries today proposed to the NATO member states that they should both remove chemical weapons from Europe. The Soviet news agency TASS reported that the Soviet Foreign Ministry had presented the proposal to the embassies of the 16 NATO countries here.

The Warsaw Treaty member states consider it advisable to hold a meeting with the NATO countries and other European states in 1984 for a preliminary exchange of views on the question of removing chemical weapons from Europe, TASS said. It said that the removal of chemical threat to Europe will reduce the danger of a chemical war in Europe and the world as well and speed up the signing of a treaty on the world-wide prohibition of chemical weapons. It is noticed that the proposal was made shortly before the opening of the East-West disarmament conference in Stockholm.

USSR DENIES OPTIMISM OVER STOCKHOLM TALKS

OW111432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 11 (XINHUA) -- In its second issue this year, the English-language news weekly MOSCOW NEWS denied that there are any grounds for optimism over the European disarmament conference scheduled to open in Stockholm next week. The newspaper commentary said "there are no grounds now for optimism" over the Stockholm conference which aims to consolidate mutual trust, as European disarmament issues are negotiated. It said it is "understandable" that many people in the West cherish hopes for the resumption of East-West disarmament talks, but that no miracle can be expected to happen in Stockholm because "no missile problem will be directly discussed there." The paper added that the only solution is for the United States and other NATO countries to return to their defense position held prior to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.



JINGJI RIBAO DESCRIBES 1983 SOVIET ECONOMY

HK101006 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Wang Wenxiu: "The 1983 Soviet Economy"]

[Text] The bulletin issued by the Soviet Central Statistical Administration on the implementation of the plan for industrial production in the first three quarters of this year shows that the growth rate of industrial production was raised and major economic targets were fulfilled. From 1979 to 1982, the growth rate of industrial production in the Soviet Union stayed at a level under 4 percent, while industry output has increased over 4 percent this year. As compared with the same period last year, industry grew by 4.1 percent in the first 9 months and grew by 4.2 percent in the first 10 months. Industrial productivity in the first 10 months this year also rose by 3.6 percent, outstripping the average annual rate of wage increases. Industry has fulfilled the targets for lowering product costs and material consumption. Profits yielded by industry have also increased. In addition, because this year's major economic targets for capital construction were readjusted, the number of new projects was reduced and the number of projects which have been completed and put into operation has increased. So the situation has changed in which the proportion of unfinished projects in the total investment became larger year after year. Productivity of the construction industry has also risen.

In agriculture, grain output this year will be better than in previous years. It is expected that this year's grain output can reach about 200 million tons. As compared with the same period last year, meat output in the first 3 quarters increased by 6 percent; milk increased by 8 percent; and eggs increased by 5 percent.

In order to fulfill this year's plan for industrial and agricultural production, the Soviet Union adopted a series of measures early this year: 1) Strengthening the four weak sectors, namely, fuel and power, metallurgy, capital construction, and transportation. Now things in capital construction and transportation have improved markedly. 2) Requiring leading departments at all levels to enhance their sense of responsibility and to effectively improve their work. People who are politically mature, professionally competent, have the initiative and ability to handle organizational work, and are apt to accept new things have been promoted to more important leading posts, and some leaders who are incompetent, feckless, and irresponsible have been removed from office. 3) Strengthening state discipline, planning discipline, labor discipline, and technological discipline. Regulations were laid down to take discipline measures against those enterprise and institution leaders who fail to enforce discipline and maintain a good order in their units with their bonuses being withheld. On the other hand, preferential treatment in wages, bonuses, holidays, and housing will be given to workers who perform their duties well. 4) Encouraging the adoption of scientific achievements and advanced technology in production and emphasizing that planning work and material incentive measures should promote the combination of production and scientific research. 5) Organizing agricultural and industrial combination bodies at all levels, that is, establishing agricultural and industrial integration committees and agricultural and industrial integrated companies. The system of collective contracts has also been introduced in agriculture. By mid-October, about 153,000 organizations have adopted the system of collective contracts and are managing a total of 40 million hectares of farmland. In these organizations, unit yield increased by 10-12 percent and productivity increased by 15-30 percent. Earlier this year, purchase prices for farm and animal products were raised, and price subsidies began to be granted to farms which earn low profits or incur losses because they are selling their products to the state.



In the first 10 months of this year, the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy and of Coal, Chemical, Petroleum Refining and Petrochemicals, Power Machine Building, Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and light industries and many integrated enterprises and companies subordinate to the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry did not fulfill their supply targets according to contracts. Timber-felling departments failed to meet the supply target by 13 million cubic meters of crude timber and 3.5 million cubic meters of sawn timber. In the first 9 months of this year, light industrial production increased 0.4 percent over the same period last year, but this year's plan required a 2.7 percent increase.

Beginning from 1 January 1984, the Soviet Union will carry out pilot schemes of expanding self-management rights of enterprises subordinate to the Ministries of the Heavy and Transport Machine Building and Electrical Equipment Industries and in the Ukrainian Ministry of Food Industry, the Belorussian Ministry of Local Industry, and the Lithuanian Ministry of Local Industry. Experiments, plans, and targets laid down by the authorities will be reduced; economic norms will remain unchanged for 5 successive years so as to urge enterprises to increase production by reducing the consumption of material and labor resources to the minimum; wage funds and bonus funds will be directly linked to the final results of production in these enterprises; and the enterprises will be allowed to independently utilize their production funds and the state will allocate materials to them according to prescribed norms. In addition, the system of collective contracts will be promoted on a large scale in the countryside in 1984.

GUANGMING RIBAO DESCRIBES VISIT TO USSR

HK120554 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Liang Shufen: "Traveling in the Soviet Union for 16 Days"]

[Text] On the morning of 13 November we left rainy Beijing by plane and that afternoon we arrived in snow-covered Moscow, where we boarded a large coach which took us to our hotel. Along the several tens of kilometers of road we covered could be seen white birches and pines, while in the former wilderness many new buildings had now been constructed. It was on this day that the activist travel group from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association began its tour of the Soviet Union.

In his report to the 12th party congress Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that "the Chinese people have a lasting and long friendship with the Soviet people and whatever the state of diplomatic relations between the two countries we must all work hard to maintain and develop this friendship." It was with this guiding thought that we came to the Soviet Union on behalf of the large number of enthusiasts in China's friendship organizations. Our group consisted of 14 people and included musicians, photographers, Russian and Soviet scholars and representatives from the Eluosi nationality and the peoples' communes. Our travels included visits to Moscow, the capital; Leningrad, where the October Revolution first began; Tashkent, capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan; and Baku, capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan; in all, four cities. Everywhere we went we were very well treated and received courteous receptions. We laid wreaths at the tomb of the great teacher Lenin in Red Square and we also laid wreaths at the tombs of the unknown soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the war to protect their country in each of the four cities we visited, and in Baku we laid wreaths at the Monument to the 26 Commissars. The group met with the president of the Soviet Overseas Friendship Association, the vice president of the Leningrad Soviet, the minister of culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the minister for higher education, and the minister for ordinary education in Azerbaijan.

In addition to meeting with various leaders and activists in the Sino-Soviet friendship associations in the places we went to, we also visited the Soviet Writers' Association, three music academies, three universities, and the Institute for Far Eastern Questions. We visited the Baltic Sea port of Leningrad, Baku's offshore oil field, factories, collective farms, state-run farms, secondary schools, ballet schools, the children's palace, the agricultural trade market, and so on. In Moscow we held special talks with representatives of the Soviet women's association, the overseas friendship film department, sinologists, economists, experts in the Eluosi language, the editorial department of the great encyclopedia and the national travel association. In addition we visited an artist and inspected the place where he worked and his valuable and creative works.

I myself had not been to the Soviet Union in more than 20 years and I was very excited about this opportunity to travel to the country and see it again. Although our time was short we were still able to see the successes that had been achieved by the Soviet people in such areas as the national economy, urban construction, science and technology, culture and education, and improvements in the standards of living, and these things left us with lasting impressions. At the exhibition of achievements in the national economy we noted that the Soviet Union put a lot of emphasis on the development and use of energy resources and had already built a series of nuclear power stations. According to the introduction given to us, the entire country, from the east to the west, has become a unified power network. In our talks with economists, our Soviet friends told us that as from next year the Soviet Union is preparing for innovative pilot schemes in enterprises in five sectors, designed to improve economic results and expand enterprise autonomy. The Soviet Union greatly emphasizes the development of the tourist industry.

In the four cities we visited, many relatively luxurious hotels offering various kinds of services have been built over the last few years. We were told that every year the Soviet Union receives around 5 million foreign tourists.

The development of urban construction in the Soviet Union has been quite fast and planning has been well and appropriately done, with attention being paid to protecting historical relics and landmarks and an emphasis on greening and on protecting the environment. There are enormous differences between Moscow today and the Moscow of 20 years ago and many modern high-rise residential buildings have been built in the urban and suburban areas, as well as many bridges across the river. Traffic seems to be well organized. There have also been new developments in the subway system. No one in our group had been to Azerbaijan before and thus this visit to Baku was particularly interesting for all of us. This city is on the sea and although there is often a sharp wind blowing, the air is always good. We visited the "maiden tower" and tasted the local delicacies and wines in an old style underground restaurant.

In the famous city of Leningrad we were filled with deep respect as we visited the Smolny and the places where Lenin formerly lived and worked. On the Afuleer [7043 5346 2867 1422] cruiser we saw a group of Young Pioneers holding a Young Pioneer initiation ceremony. In other cities we saw young people or newlywed couples laying wreaths at the memorials to the unknown soldiers.

We had a very tight schedule and although we had very few opportunities to come into contact with the ordinary people of the Soviet Union, every person we did meet said with great sincerity that the Chinese people had always been great friends of the Soviet people.

Many older experts, sinologists, and scholars who had worked in China in the past had particularly deep feelings of friendship toward the Chinese people. Many of the comrades in our group had visited the Soviet Union before, some of them had studied in the Soviet Union, and others had worked together with Soviet friends in China; thus there was a very close feeling when we met up with former colleagues, classmates, and teachers. In addition to rekindling old friendships, new ones were also made, and thus everyone felt very happy. All of this illustrated the warm friendship of the Soviet people toward the Chinese people. Through our various activities and contacts we transmitted to the Soviet people the warm greetings and friendly feelings of the Chinese people. During our stay in the Soviet Union, we found that the Soviet side looked after us and were very cooperative in every aspect of our stay, and thus the glorious task of increasing mutual understanding and developing friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples was successfully carried out.

COMMENTARY ON DPRK TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

OWI21626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 12 Jan 84

["Commentary: A Positive Proposal for Settling the Korean Issue" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, January 12 (XINHUA correspondent Li Tu) -- A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea adopted new proposals Tuesday for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem, openly calling for "tripartite talks" with South Korea and the United States. This is another major endeavor undertaken by the northern side of Korea for a solution to the Korean problem and it reflects the sincerity of the northern side in seeking ways to relax tensions on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has been tense for the past few years, with several major incidents occurring last year which served only to further increase tensions on the peninsula. The northern side has now taken the initiative by sending letters to the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities regarding the proposed convening of "tripartite talks." The northern side has expressed the desire to negotiate and conclude a peace agreement with the United States, and to discuss and sign a non-aggression pact with the South Korean authorities. Needless to say, this is of positive significance for easing the existing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The northern side has explicitly stated the issues to be discussed with the United States and the South Korean authorities in the "tripartite talks" and has also expressed its readiness to consider any plans proposed by the other side. It has pointed out that it would seek approaches, through consultations during the talks, which would be beneficial to all three sides and could potentially break the present deadlock. This is a reasonable and fair stand which demonstrates the sincerity of the northern side of Korea in its wish to solve the reunification issue by peaceful means. All those who are genuinely concerned about an early solution to the Korean problem hope to see an appropriate and positive answer to the northern side's proposal from the United States and the South Korean side so that the "tripartite talks" may be convened at an early date.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES SUPPORT FOR DPRK PROPOSAL

HK130358 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0246 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Report: "RENMIN RIBAO Says That the Chinese People Resolutely Support Korea's Proposal on 'Tripartite Talks'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- RENMIN RIBAO publishes a commentator's article today, saying that the proposal put forth by the Central People's Committee and Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK on "tripartite talks" attended by North Korea, South Korea and the United States is another great effort exerted by North Korea in order to realize the reunification of the fatherland and solve the problem of Korea. The Chinese people resolutely support this proposal.

The article maintains that this proposal is beneficial to relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula and promoting the peaceful reunification of South and North Korea.

The article points out that the present tense situation in the Korean peninsula is wholly created by the United States and the South Korean authorities. The DPRK is engrossed in peaceful construction. It is not carrying out an "invasion of the South" as the United States and South Korean authorities are propagating.

The article says: The Chinese people sincerely hope that the United States and the South Korean authorities will seize this opportune moment to answer to the proposal and hold the "tripartite talks" as early as possible so that the problem of the peaceful reunification of Korea will be reasonably solved as soon as possible.

DPRK EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE ON PROPOSED TALKS

OW130808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hopes that the tripartite talks it has proposed will be held at an early date and it is ready to make positive efforts to open the talks."

This was stated by Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad'interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy here, at a press conference he held on the proposal for tripartite talks to be participated by the D.P.R.K. Government, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The tripartite talks would help open a favorable phase for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification, Kim Chang-kyu said.

In the tripartite talks, he said, such problems as signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea should be discussed in the first place.

The signing of the agreement and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea would be a basic guarantee for a durable peace in Korea and a prerequisite to solving the Korean issue by the efforts of its own people without outside interference, he said.



XINHUA REPORTS SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW130550 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0244 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Since the beginning of 1984, Vietnamese troops have committed frequent armed provocations and created bloody incidents on our border regions.

On the afternoon of 5 January staff and workers of the No 6 team of Dongping Farm in Hekou, Yunnan worked in the fields. At 1548 Vietnamese troops hiding in dense woods on the other bank of the Hong He fired at them with submachine guns. The 60-year-old Huang Junying was shot in the head and died.

On the evening of the same day some Vietnamese troops intruded into Mabeng District of Donggan Commune in Malipo County, Yunnan, and opened fire, killing peasant Wang Pingli.

At 0930 on 10 January Vietnamese troops fired at Dadongtian Village on the Tansan Commune in Fangcheng, Guangxi. Our peasant Huang Yonggan was wounded.

On the afternoon of 2 January, when Luo Wengzheng, a farm cadre in Hekou, Yunnan, was riding a jeep and arriving at the Fengwuzhai section of Honghe highway, Vietnamese troops on the other bank opened fire at him. His car was damaged.

From 1 to 12 January Vietnamese troops continuously fired with heavy machineguns, antiaircraft machineguns and rifles at a number of villages and towns in Hekou Yao Autonomous County and Malipo County of Yunnan and in Pingxiang City, Longzhou County, Ningming County, and Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County of Guangxi. From 3 to 5 January alone, Vietnamese troops fired more than 500 rounds at Kejia District of Longzhou County.

XU JIATUN ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON HONG KONG

HK111448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 11 Jan 84

["Article contributed by the Hong Kong XINHUA branch": "Xu Jiatun Answers Several Questions Raised at the Senate of the University of Hong Kong" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 11 January (XINHUA) -- Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, delivered a speech entitled "Future and Hope" at the Senate of the University of Hong Kong on the evening of 10 January, dealing with the future of Hong Kong and the role played by the intellectuals. His speech was welcomed by the participants and attracted their attention. After Xu Jiantun had finished with the speech, the participants raised several questions, requesting further elaboration and explanations from him. The major questions and answers follow:

Question: Director Xu said that the foreign civil servants and police and administrative officers serving in the various departments of the Hong Kong Government may be employed after the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Could you talk about this point in more concrete terms?

Answer: The leaders of the Chinese Government have already said that the civil servants serving in the various departments of the Hong Kong Government will be employed after the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong. However, to my understanding, the concrete posts to be taken up by them will be a matter to be decided by the government of the special administrative district.



Question: On the point about taking care of the economic interests of Britain as well as other countries, how will the British interests be taken care of?

Answer: The economic interests of Britain, such as the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Swire, Jardines, and other British enterprises, will be taken care of. They will continue to do business as at present. For example, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank will continue to issue notes.

Question: What is the relationship between the basic law of the special administrative zone and the Constitution in Beijing, and what is the relationship between the special administrative government in Hong Kong and the central government in Beijing?

Answer: Hong Kong is part of China. The relationship between the special administrative government in Hong Kong and the central government in Beijing in the future will be the leadership of a government over another. But according to Article 31 of our Constitution, the special administrative zone will have a high level of autonomy and will adopt special policies. It differs from the provinces and cities in the mainland.

Question: What kinds of matters will be led by the special administrative government and what kinds of matters will be decided by the central government?

Answer: As I have said before, the special administrative government will have a high level of autonomy, and the basic law on specific jurisdiction will be stipulated in explicit terms. Some people are worried that the central government will intervene too much after the establishment of the special administrative zone. Everyone can put his heart at ease on this point. I believe that the situation will not occur.

Question: When will the basic law drafting organization be established and how will its members be organized?

Answer: The work of drafting the basic law is a major task. The investigation and study of the relevant problems was carried out in the past and views in this regard are now continuously being collected. In Hong Kong, we have constantly gathered these views and have reported them to the departments concerned of the central authorities. Regarding specific drafting work, Beijing will have an organization or a committee to be responsible for this work. Regarding this problem, Director Ji Pengfei declared that the drafting committee will invite Hong Kong deputies to take part. It is necessary to invite Hong Kong deputies to take part in such a major task. How to invite them, how many people will be invited, and how these deputies will come into being still await further study and consultation. In a word, this is a major task and it is essential to give it further thought and careful consideration. However, you can all rest assured, please, that in the future care will be taken as far as possible of the interests in all aspects in Hong Kong, including the interests of Britain and the other foreigners.

Question: On the role of intellectuals, people in Hong Kong have the impression that mainland China attaches more importance to the cultivation of scientific and technological personnel and professionals but less importance to subjects concerning the arts. Most of us here are students of the arts. Can we play our role in the future?

Answer: Reforms are now being carried out in universities on the mainland. In the past few years, there indeed existed a problem of "regarding science as more important than the arts." But this problem has been resolved recently. I believe that a society or a country, if it wants to develop and progress, will of course need a great number of scientific and technological personnel. But the arts are also very important and we cannot emphasize one thing at the expense of another. Some people say that we pay no attention to ruling by law. For a time in the past, we failed to pay attention to ruling by law, but we have done quite a lot of work in recent years in this respect and have achieved remarkable results. All countries and classes in the world pay attention to law, whether they are feudal countries, capitalist countries, or socialist countries. Their only difference lies in the different nature of laws. All in all, social sciences, including law and literature, are extremely important. So far as I know, in recent years some law-related colleges, departments, and subjects have been added in universities on the mainland and comprehensive universities with subjects in both science and the arts have also been increased to meet the needs of the country in cultivating talented people for construction in various fields.

#### XINHUA OFFICIAL MEETS HONG KONG TAXI OPERATORS

HK131052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1856 GMT 13 Jan 84

["Dispatch supplied by the XINHUA Hong Kong branch on 13 January" -- handwritten]

[Text] Hong Kong, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Twenty-three representatives from Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories taxi operators' unions, accompanied by Urban Councillor Augustine Chung, called on the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY at about 1000 this morning. Deputy Director Qi Feng and deputy chief editor Yang Sheng met them.

During the meeting, the representatives of the taxi operators' unions said that the recent decision by the Hong Kong authorities to increase by a large amount the taxi license fee and the first registration tax has brought them serious difficulties, and some taxi operators are now on the brink of bankruptcy. Therefore, the taxi operators unions have sent representatives to seek assistance from all parties. Deputy Director Qi Feng said: The predicament of taxi operators and drivers has caused general sympathy from people of various social circles, and the media circle has also properly responded to the matter. We fully understand your demand and heartily sympathize with you.

Deputy Director Qi also said: We have all along paid close attention to the matter. But the XINHUA Hong Kong branch is not the Hong Kong Government, and there is a special department in the Hong Kong Government which is responsible for handling the matter. Since you have called for proper handling of your problem through the channel of many elected councillors, we believe that the relevant department will, with a view to maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, take prompt measures to reasonably handle the matter.

The deputy director finally said: I hope that you will keep calm, prevent the disturbance of unstable factors, and pay attention to uniting other persons of the same business. Whoever does things beneficial to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity will win the greatest support from society. I also hope that you will continue to make reasonable representations through effective channels, and I believe you will achieve success. He extended heartfelt thanks to the representatives and Councillor Augustine Chung for their visit to the Hong Kong XINHUA branch and wishes that the representatives will finally achieve satisfactory results.

PAKISTAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES ARRIVES ON VISIT

OW081222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Elahi Bux Soomro, minister for industries of Pakistan, Mrs. Soomro, and leading members of five chambers of commerce and industry of Pakistan arrived here this afternoon for a 9-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

They were greeted at the airport by Zhao Mingsheng vice-minister of machine-building industry, and M.A. Bhatti, Pakistan ambassador to China.

Soomro and his party will visit machine-building, chemical and textile industrial enterprises in Beijing, Quilin, Guangzhou and Shanghai. Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry, will hold talks with Minister Soomro on cooperation between the two countries in machine-building industry.

Holds Talks

OW091333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Mingsheng, vice-minister of machine-building industry, this afternoon held talks with Elahi Bux Soomro, Pakistan's minister for industries, and the presidents of five chambers of commerce and industry from Pakistan.

They explored the possibilities of China's exporting of mechanical equipment to Pakistan and co-production of electronic apparatus and machine parts.

Reviewing cooperation in recent years, the Chinese and Pakistan officials agreed that there had been excellent economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. They cited the Taxila heavy machine complex, foundry and forge as examples of friendly cooperation.

Zhao Mingsheng called for more forms of economic cooperation, such as co-production, joint ventures, transfer of technology and loans. Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti was present.

This evening Zhou Jiannan, Chinese minister of machine-building industry, gave a banquet for the Pakistan guests at the Great Hall of the People here.

WEI GUOQING ATTENDS PAKISTANI ART PERFORMANCE

OW112222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan's national performing arts group premiered in Beijing this evening before an appreciative audience of over 1,000 who packed the auditorium of the Nationalities' Palace of Culture. The artists presented tableaux of a wedding ceremony, dances from northern, southern and central Pakistan, tunes on the flute and alghoza (double flute) and folk songs.

Tenors Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Iqbal Qasim gave encores to warm applause for their solos of Chinese folk songs.

Jaffer Mehmand, head of the arts group and deputy secretary of the Pakistan Ministry of Culture, said the program had been specially selected for the Chinese audience with the endorsement of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi saw the performance along with Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti and Mrs. Bhatti.

Wei Guoqing told Jaffer Mehmand during the interval that the artists showed a distinctive national style, high attainments and many other strong points, which Chinese artists should learn from.

Also among the audience, Wang Kun, head of China's Orient Song and Dance Ensemble, said she was particularly interested in two folk dances which her ensemble had learned and put on stage. The 40-member arts group had performed in Tianjin, Jinan and Qingdao before arriving in Beijing yesterday. They will give another performance here tomorrow evening and leave for Korea on Sunday.

#### PAKISTAN URGES TIMETABLE FOR SOVIET DRA PULLOUT

OW122110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Islamabad, January 12 (XINHUA) -- A timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan remains one of the outstanding issues for a political solution of the outstanding issues for a political solution of the Afghan problem, a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said here today. He denied Western press reports that the Soviet Union had offered last April at U.N.-sponsored indirect Geneva talks on Afghanistan to pull out its troops from Afghanistan within 18 months. "No such offer has been made by the Soviet Union," the spokesman said.

The spokesman also commented on a report in a local Urdu daily, supposedly quoting Pakistan foreign minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan in an interview given in London on January 10 that some Western countries were not in favour of a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. The foreign minister had been misquoted, he said. In fact all the Western countries have given full support to the U.N. negotiating process and to Pakistan's principal position in the indirect negotiations, he added.

#### USSR SAID EXPLOITING URANIUM NEAR KABUL

OW120302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- The Soviets are secretly mining uranium near the Kabul International Airport in the Khvajah Rawash Mountains and shipping the deposits back to the Soviet Union, said an Afghan engineer who fled to Pakistan last week, according to reports from Islamabad.

The Afghan Information and Documentation Center (AIDC), a news agency run by Afghan refugees and based in Peshawar, today quoted the engineer, Nur Zaman Mohamand as saying that uranium deposits were discovered six weeks ago in the Khvajeh Rawash Mountain north of Kabul.

Mohamand, who had been chief engineer of the Geological Survey in the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries before defecting with his family, said he had worked with Soviet geologists in the mountains before they removed all Afghans from the project to maintain secrecy about the uranium exploitation.



GUANGMING RIBAO ON MAO'S LITERATURE, ART THOUGHT

HK121320 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Xiao Xue: "Correct Orientation, Broad Road -- Some Understanding From Restudying Mao Zedong's Thinking on Literature and Art"]

[Text] Abstract: The problem of working for the masses and how to work for the masses is the crux of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. Writing about and extolling the life and struggles of the people is the only correct orientation of socialist literature and art. Only by holding aloft the banner of socialist literature and art in accordance with this instruction by Comrade Mao Zedong will we be able to resist spiritual pollution and to enhance our level of ideology and literature, thus making the socialist cause of literature and art become more prosperous. [end abstract]

Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art, as a major component part of Mao Zedong Thought, is the result of combining Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution in literature and art.

In combination with the struggle of eliminating spiritual pollution in literary and artistic circles and with some problems which have given rise to controversy in the literary and artistic front in recent years, of late I have restudied Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art in all earnest, being deeply impressed by a series of Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant expositions on the problem of literature and art. Though very few of his viewpoints are outmoded, his ideological system and basic principles on literature and art are absolutely correct and should not be violated. Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art was, is, and will still be a beacon lighting the way of the whole nation forward toward the healthy development of the socialist cause of literature and art.

In his brilliant work "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" (referred as "Talks" hereafter), Comrade Mao Zedong said: "What then is the crux of the matter? In my opinion, it consists fundamentally of the problems of working for the masses and how to work for the masses. Unless these two problems are solved, or solved properly, our writers and artists will be ill-adapted to their environment and their tasks and will come up against a series of difficulties from without and within."

The problems of working for the masses and how to work for the masses are precisely the crux of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. His "Talks" and other expositions on literature and art were all aimed at solving and explaining the heart of the matter systematically, thoroughly, and profoundly from all aspects, and at solving correspondingly "a series of questions" derived therefrom, thus pointing the only correct orientation and the boundless broad road for the development of China's revolutionary cause of literature and art.

The Marxist materialistic interpretation of history holds that the masses of people are creators of history and builders of material wealth and spiritual wealth, that they ought to be masters of society and major targets of writers and artists, and that literature and art must serve them. However, in the society ruled by exploiting classes, this relationship is turned upside down. As far back as more than 100 years ago, Engels trumpeted a resounding call that proletarian literature and art "must sing the praise of unbending, earthshaking, and revolutionary proletarians." After reading the poem "Song of the Silesian Textile Workers" composed by Heinrich Heine, a poem reflecting the struggle and life of workers, Engels, in his article "Rapid Development of Communism in Germany," pointed out excitedly: "The greatest German poet of our time, Heinrich Heine, joins our ranks too," and described Heine's poem, "Song of the Silesian Textile Workers," as one of the most striking poems he knew.



On the viewpoint that proletarian literature and art must work for the people, belong to the people, and depict and extol struggles of the people, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin spoke very clearly and completely in his article "Party Organizations and the Party's Publications," initiating the slogan that our literature and art should "serve the millions and tens of millions of working people." In a talk with Klara Zetkin, he further noted: "Art belongs to the people. It must take deep root among the broad masses of the people. It must be understood and loved by these masses. It must be connected with and must be helpful to the feelings, thinking, and desires of the masses. And it must help augment the growth of artists from the masses." It was from the high plane of this ideological standard that Lenin paid high tribute to the novel "Mother" by Maxim Gorky and the satirical poem "Fanatics for Meetings" by Vladimir Vladimirovich Mayakovski.

Comrade Mao Zedong inherited and developed the Marxist viewpoint that "art belongs to the people." In the "Talks," he comprehensively replied and explicitly expounded the "fundamental question": "For whom should our literature and art be?" It is a question of principle. He noted: "All our literature and art is for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants, and soldiers. They are created for the workers, peasants, and soldiers and are for their use." To work for the people, we must express their thoughts and feelings, reflect their life, and give expression to and praise their struggles. To this point, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out profoundly: Our writers, artists, and all workers in the literary and artistic fields "must be closely linked with the masses, give expression to their thoughts and feelings, and serve them as a loyal spokesman." They "must take the stand of the people and speak out of wholehearted eagerness to protect and educate them." Their creative works of art must truly and profoundly express the struggles, life, thoughts, and feelings of the masses of the people, and boldly and correctly reflect their desire, aspirations, and demands. They must eulogize "the people, the creators of the history of mankind," "the revolutionary struggles of the masses of the people," and "the new people and the new world." The primary purpose and glorious task of our proletarian and socialist literature and art are to work for the people, to give expression to their aspirations, thoughts, and feelings, and to eulogize their creative work and militant life. This is the only correct orientation of China's revolutionary literature and art.

Over the past 40-odd years, writers and artists of our country, in the light of Comrade Mao Zedong's instructions, have created a large number of literary and artistic works loved by the masses of the people, as a result of efforts to link themselves with the masses, express their thoughts and feelings, reflect their militant life, glorious achievements, thinking, and aspirations, and carve heroic typical images of the masses in the time of democratic revolution and in the historical period of socialism. However, due to disruption caused by "leftist" ideology, our literary and artistic works in a certain period of time evaded crucial contradictions in life, failed to reflect truly and profoundly the heroic deeds, lofty statements, and aspirations of the masses of the people in the great struggle of transforming the old world and creating a new one, and dared not to mirror the sufferings, aspirations, and demands of the masses of the people when our cause was suffering temporary setbacks, thus alienating our literature and art from the people to a certain extent. During the "Cultural Revolution," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques even utilized literature and art as a means of plotting their counterrevolutionary schemes and intrigues and carrying out suppression against the people. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our writers and artists, with the development of the great Marxist movement of ideological emancipation, have restored and strengthened their flesh-and-blood ties with the people, being eager to meet the "needs, thinking what they think, conveying the emotion, and singing the" praises.

They graphically portrayed the noble values, dauntless soul, and great mental power of the people in the face of severe tests and enthusiastically eulogized the painstaking power and brilliant images of the people of all our nationalities in building the four modernizations. Thus, our literature and art have once again radiated new vigor and vitality and have become more prosperous than before. This is fully affirmed and praised by the party and the people.

However, we must be aware that the ideological current of bourgeois philosophy, literature, and art in Western countries has yielded immense evil influences on the literary and artistic circles of our country during the past few years, creating considerable confusion in the ideological field. Some of our writers and artists started to believe in the existentialism of Jean-Paul Sartre, some took the modern school of art in Western countries based on the subjective idealism of Arthur Schopenhauer, Friedrich Nietzsche, Henry Bergson, and Sigmund Freud as their goal to attain, and some went so far as to seek spiritual sustenance from religions. These comrades (though very small in number) doubt and go against the basic theoretical principle that our literature and art must serve the people and socialism since their conviction in socialism is shaken and their faith in Marxism-Leninism is dissolved. Directed against the principle that our literature and art must be for the people, depict the people, and belong to the people, they put forward a "new principle of aesthetics" which is centered on "self-expression," summoning up courage to hold aloft the banner of modernism, to have "unique social points of view distinctive from the unified ones in the society," "to distain to depict the great achievements which are beyond their inner feelings," and "even not to portray the experience, heroic struggle, and spirit of selflessness of the figures who are too familiar to the people."

As a matter of fact, anyone who has little knowledge of the history of Western literature knows that such a "new" principle of aesthetics is nothing but an outmoded notion of the bourgeoisie. Some of our writers forget the orientation and purpose of serving the people and regard our literature and art as a matter of their own. They do not think of the demands of our time and the people, do not consider the social effects of their works, and refuse to listen to the voice of the times and the people. Some of their literary works, which give expression to nihilism, pessimism, egomania, anarchism, and irrationalism to a certain extent, are infected with such a theory as a result of seeking "self-expression" and "something deep in hearts."

Literary works reflect our life through artistic images which have condensed the thinking and feelings of writers. Therefore, "ego" may and must exist in these works, but this "ego" appears sometimes in an overt way and sometimes in a covert way. However, this "ego" must be closely linked with the times and the people, and writers' hearts must be linked to the hearts of the people. So, all great writers always mirror the times and praise the people through "their own" feelings and experience and not through "self-expression." We must repudiate all sorts of erroneous ideas of the bourgeoisie in depth, firmly follow the correct orientation that our literature and art must serve the people, adhere to the principle of giving expression to thoughts and feelings of the masses of the people and serving them as a loyal spokesman, truly and profoundly reflect the struggle of the people of all our nationalities, and picture new socialist images of all our nationalities. Only by so doing will we be really able to take on the glorious duty of building socialist spiritual civilization and to promote the development and prosperity of socialist literature and art.

While settling the problem of whom to serve, a problem concerning the correct orientation of our literature and art, Comrade Mao Zedong also settled the problem of how to serve, thus pointing to our writers and artists a broad road of linking themselves with the people, learning from the people, and singing the praises of the people. He noted: To adhere to correct orientation, writers and artist must "study Marxism-Leninism and study society" and "go among the masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers."

On the one hand, they must solve the problem of moving their feet over to the side of the people and remolding their world outlook, acquire correct thoughts, and learn to grasp "living Marxism, which plays an effective role in the life and struggle of the masses," "through the process of going into the thick of practical struggles and studying Marxism and society." On the other hand, they must steadily absorb nutrition from the life of the people as an unlimited rich source of literary creation. To this point, Comrade Mao Zedong taught us: "China's revolutionary writers and artists, writers and artists of promises, must go among the masses; they must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers, go into the heat of struggle, go to the only source, the broadest and richest source, in order to observe, experience, study, and analyze all the different kinds of people, all the classes, all the masses, all the vivid patterns of life and struggle, and all the raw materials of literature and art. Only then can they proceed to creative work."

To serve the masses of the people, we must go among them to know their interests, what they favor, and their demands, to know their desires, ideals, and life, and become one with them in thinking and feeling. Meanwhile, to gain source material for literary creation and to enrich the content of literature and art, we must go into the struggle of the masses of the people, the "only broadest and richest source," in order to "study various classes in society, their mutual relations and respective conditions, their physiognomy and their psychology." In order to have a good grasp of the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to acquire a true and deep understanding of life, and to enhance the capability of realizing and analyzing life and typifying contradictions and struggles in life, writers themselves must take part in the struggle of transformation together with the masses of the people.

The life of the masses of the people is like a boundless, rich and majestic ocean which is changeable and colorful and surging forward with great momentum. Therefore, if our writers and artists really go among the masses of the people for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly, go into the ocean of struggle, and go into the depth of their hearts, we will find that we step on the broadest road, enter the widest scope of literary creation, and gain sustaining inspiration, inexhaustible poetic flavor, and a steady flow of source material for literature and art. In various historical stages in the past 40-odd years, writers and artists of all our nationalities have won big successes by following this broad road. Nevertheless, in recent few years, some of our writers advertised "subconsciousness," "irrationalism," and "self-expression," took the abstract humanity, humanism, and the so-called socialist alienation as the main topics of their literary creation, and were fond of depicting something dark and disgusting. The main reasons which lead them to do so are that they have drifted off the correct course that literature and art must serve the people and socialism and have divorced themselves from the people, the struggle of the people, and the broad road of linking themselves with the people. Meanwhile, they are no longer concerned with what the people are thinking and doing, what they like, and what they need. So, how can we expect that they can write anything good and useful to the people?

Comrade Deng Xiaoping consistently upholds and develops Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. He profoundly points out: "The people are the mother of our writers and artists. The artistic life of all progressive writers and artists rests in their flesh-and-blood relations with the people."

"If they forget, neglect, or break these relations, their artistic life will wither. The people need literature and art, while literature and art need the people all the more. Conscientiously drawing subjects, themes, plots, languages, and artistic conceptions of poetry and painting from the life of the people and cultivating oneself with the uplifted spirit of the people in creating history represent a basic road for us to build a flourishing socialist cause of literature and art."

So long as we hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, adhere to the correct orientation charted by Comrade Mao Zedong, seriously resist spiritual pollution, enhance our ideological and artistic level, and forge ahead firmly along this broad road, we will certainly create more and better, newer, and more beautiful artistic and literary works of high quality and will make our socialist literature and art more flourishing and brisk.

#### QING FIGURE'S VIEW ON DEVELOPING TRADE

HK110614 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Qiao Huantian: "Xue Fucheng's Thinking on 'Seizing From Foreigners the Ability To Make Profits in Order To Benefit Our People'"]

[Text] Xue Fucheng (1838-1894), alias Shuyun, who gave himself the nickname Yongan, was a native of Wuxi, Jiangsu. The year after he was born, the tightly closed door of China was crashed in. At that time, under the attack of countries from Europe and America, our country was in much distress and lacked the strength to counter the tide, being like a disabled ship on a raging sea. Soon it was pushed into a semifeudal and semicolonial abyss of distress. The fact that the magnificent Chinese nation suffered such distress awakened many children of the Chinese nation. Some of the enlightened among them vied with one another to find ways to rescue and regenerate our nation. Born in such a situation, Xue Fucheng also began to explore and pursue these ways.

Xue Fucheng's social experiences differed to some extent from ordinary officials and intellectuals. From his early childhood, he diligently studied the classics of Confucius and Mencius, but at 20, he made up his mind to give up any attempt to pass the official examination and to study knowledge useful for conducting good rule over the country. Under the leadership of Zeng Guofan and Li Hongzhang, he took part in the Westernization movement. Later, he was assigned envoy to Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium and became a diplomatic official of the Qing Dynasty. Through this experience, Xue had a more profound understanding of the situation at home and abroad and had unique opinions on reinvigorating our nation.

Why had China sunk into a plight whereby its people lived in destitution and its strength weakened day by day? The most popular view was that this was because of China's excessively large population. Xue Fucheng objected to such a view. On the basis of his own observation, he pointed out: "The reasons for our daily increasing poverty were: 1) the underdevelopment of our trade which enabled the foreigners to earn all the profits from trade...and 2) failure to develop the mining industry which idled our natural resources." ("Initial Ideas on Westernization") It was precisely based on this view that he put forth the idea of "seizing from foreigners the ability to make profits in order to benefit our people" and said that the best way to "benefit our people" was to allow them to "develop trade on their own," in other words, allow them to "develop national capitalism."

How could we "develop our trade?" In Xue Fucheng's opinion, it was urgently imperative to develop three undertakings:



1. "Industry." He soberly knew that the backward manual mode of production was no rival to the Western advanced mechanized production. In order to seize the ability to make profits from foreigners, we had to use advanced machinery in our production. "By using machinery, we can produce what we cannot produce by manual labor and 1 person can do the work of 10 or 100 people. As 1 person can do the work of 10 or 100 people, output will greatly increase, the labor costs of goods will drop correspondingly and the prices of goods will drop sharply." ("Collection of Yongan's Articles on Foreign Things," Vol 3) On the contrary, if we were to stick to the old way of production, it would be inevitable that "people will scramble to buy" imported goods for "their fine quality and low prices." This would result in the deplorable situation whereby the goods produced at home "become neither marketable at home nor abroad" because of their poor quality and high prices. Furthermore, he pointed out that if we continued to allow foreign goods to flood our domestic market and foreigners to monopolize all profits in our market, "we would suffer unimaginable distress in the future when all our resources would be exhausted and all our undertakings wither away." Regarding the situation whereby "nearly half of the imported goods in value consist of cotton and woolen cloth" and whereby "China spends 30 to 40 million liang of silver each year because of the good sales of imported textiles" and thus suffered excessive deficits of foreign trade; he laid great stress on the development of textile industry and said that "we had to encourage our businessmen to produce textiles in foreign ways and regard this as a task of first priority." "If we can actually buy a large amount of textile machinery...we will be able to reduce our foreign payments for imported textiles." ("Diary On a Diplomatic Mission")

2. "Agriculture." Tea and silk were for a long time the major exports of our country. However, in the 1880's, Japan, India, Italy, and other countries began to compete with China in selling these goods and it began to be hard to sell Chinese tea and silk. Xue Fucheng was much concerned about this reduction in China's market share and warned, "If this source of income is seized by other countries, China will have no means to support itself." Therefore, he insisted that China rearrange its tea and silk production as soon as possible in order to win back its previous market share. For this purpose, he made some investigation and study and put forth a series of proposals such as the introduction of fine strains of tea plants and silk works, the "reduction of taxes," and the provision of rewards to those who achieve merit in developing tea and silk production.

3. "Transport and communications." Xue Fucheng understood that without modern communications and transport, it was impossible to develop industry and agriculture. He pointed out: "Now, the Western countries depend on railroads and steamships in competing with one another in becoming rich." Modern communications facilities enabled the exchange of goods of areas a long distance away, thus facilitating the reduction of prices of goods and the amassing of large amount of goods. ("Collection of Yongan's Articles," Vol 2) For this reason, he conscientiously advocated "raising funds from businessmen to develop railways" and also demanded paying attention to shipping. He declared that if railways were built, "the local goods of our 20 provinces will be able to be sold everywhere" and that if we developed our shipping undertaking we would be able to seize the profits in our inland water transport and develop ocean-going shipping to facilitate foreign trade.

From today's viewpoint, the above-mentioned ideas of Xue Fucheng on "developing undertakings to seize profits," do not seem to be all that enlightening. However, in his time, these ideas were very valuable. We should not fail to see that he aimed at revitalizing the ancient Chinese nation. His view on closely combining the development of capitalism at home with the resistance against the economic aggression of foreign capitalists expressed not only the demand of his times, but also his indignation against the muddleheadedness and incapability of the Qing Dynasty.



Xue Fucheng left behind many writings, which were later collected into the "Complete Works of Yongan." From his writings, we can see all his views on politics, economy, and culture, and thus know how active he was in ideological circles at the end of the Qing Dynasty and what position he occupied in the ranks of the early reformists.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON 19TH CENTURY DEFENSE OF TAIWAN

HK110629 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Xu Liangguo: "Zuo Zongtang and the Defense of Taiwan"]

[Text] Historians have often discussed Zuo Zongtang's contributions to the recovery of Xinjiang, and to the consolidation of the frontier defense in the northwest. However, there has been little discussion of his contributions to consolidating the coastal defense in the southeast, and in strengthening the defense of Taiwan during his period of office in the southeast. This article will try to make an appraisal of him in this aspect.

Strengthening the Defense of Taiwan

In the second year of the reign of Emperor Tongzhi (1863), Zuo Zongtang was appointed viceroy to Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces by the Qing court. In the following 3 years, during his term of office as viceroy, he had a rather profound understanding of the important place of Taiwan in the coastal defense of our country, and of its close relationship with the mainland. In his memorandum to the throne, he explicitly pointed out: "Taiwan is a gate to the territorial waters of the country. It is separated from the mainland by the sea and is the key to the safety of the whole province" ("Complete Works of the Revered Zuo Zongtang: Manuscripts of Memoranda to the Throne, Vol 19," hereinafter referred to as "Manuscripts of Memoranda to the Throne") Because of its important strategic position and rich natural resources, the imperialist powers had all along had their eyes on Taiwan. In face of the dangerous situation of being eyed covetously by the aggressors, Zuo Zongtang stressed: As Taiwan "is a place where foreign ships come and go," "it is advisable to attach importance to consolidating its military strength," otherwise, there would be endless trouble with its defense, and it would be very difficult to mend the situation. He advocated strengthening the defense of Taiwan. Therefore, he laid emphasis on grasping two important matters: On the one hand, he consolidated the army, completed the military system, and strengthened the defense of Taiwan; on the other, he initiated the shipbuilding industry, with a view to equipping the Navy, thus promoting the coastal defense in the southeast.

Taiwan Dao [a governmental unit similar to a prefecture today] was under the jurisdiction of Fujian Province. Since the Qing court began stationing an army in Taiwan, up until the fourth year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang, it had in succession made several stipulations on the deployment of its forces from various camps on the mainland to garrison Taiwan in turn for terms of 3 years. However, by the early days of the reign of Emperor Tongzhi, the system of stationing forces in Taiwan in rotation had been abolished. Often the registration of soldiers existed in name only, and there were actually no soldiers in the army. Meanwhile, the local regiment of the Dao had been abolished. Civil officials had to rely on the military officers in handling affairs, while permitting them to practice cheating. The stipulation that the stationed army should come under the inspection of the Taiwan Dao administration had not been implemented; not one of the warships remained; however, expenditures for maintaining them were not reduced.

Zuo Zongtang held that it was necessary "to take into consideration such a state of affairs," and he was "constantly worrying about it." Therefore, Zuo Zongtang was determined to consolidate the armed forces, and to select and appoint reliable officials. The civil and military officers appointed to Taiwan Dao were all important personages of the coastal areas. At that time, there was a vacancy for the office of the chief official of Taiwan Dao, as the original chief official, Ding Yuejian, was ill, while Wu Hongyuan, the original commander of the Fujian Navy, and Zhen Yuming, commander of the Fujian Army, were removed from office, investigations were made, and responsibility was placed on them for "forfeiting the chance of winning a battle." These offices needed to be filled urgently. Zuo Zongtang attached great importance to this. He personally made the selection from the candidates, and by making an exception, he promoted and appointed Wu Dating, originally Fujian's official in charge of the administration of salt, who was "honest in performing his official duties, talented, and good at strategy," as chief official of Taiwan Dao; and appointed Liu Mingdeng, originally commander of the Fujian Army, who had rendered outstanding meritorious service, and was wise and courageous in warfare, as commander of the armed forces stationed in Taiwan. Taking along his right-hand man, Chu Junxin, and the troops under his command, Liu Mingdeng started for Taiwan, took the post, and fought shoulder to shoulder with Wu Dating. They spared no effort in their work, consolidating both civil and military affairs, and together played an important role in "making the southeastern frontier firm as a rock."

In order to change the slack situation in war preparations in Taiwan, Zuo Zongtang sent a memorandum to the throne to ask for permission to restore the old system of stationing troops in Taiwan, rotating with terms of 3 years; to reestablish the local regiment to strengthen the authority of the chief officials of the Dao; and for the troops stationed there to come under the command of the Dao authorities, with a view to safeguarding the system, and getting rid of cheating. Apart from this, he spared no efforts to eliminate the bad practices of cheating by establishing an army in name only and of asking for expenditures for maintenance of ships no longer existing. He spent the money on building ships and on recruiting and training seamen, seeking real results.

In order to increase the soldiers' pay, and to achieve better results in military training, it was necessary to reduce the number of soldiers to suit the amount of funds available. Hence, overall planning and operation were involved. On the proposal of Zuo Zongtang, Jinmen Island was to come under the command of the Fujian Navy, and a deputy commander was to take the place of the commander there. With the alteration, some of the Jinmen troops were demobilized, while that part of the payment to the soldiers there, and money for their maintenance in the form of funds for grain and fuel was transferred to those soldiers in military training, resulting in greater military strength and the concentration of authority in handling affairs. This was advantageous for developing better troops and economy in expenditure, and to the completeness of the army system.

In consolidating the army and completing the army system while strengthening the defense power of Taiwan, Zuo Zongtang actively promoted the shipbuilding industry, with the aim of equipping the Navy and thereby promoting the construction of the coastal defense in the southeast of our country.

From the cold facts of the imperialist powers' threatening the security of our coastal defense with their "powerful gunboats," Zuo Zongtang profoundly felt the urgency of building gunboats to equip the Navy. He pointed out: "The advantage of the southeast is on water but not on land." "Since naval warfare has been occurring, foreign gunboats sailed right up to Tianjin, our defense on the land was ineffectual; not even our forced marching at top speed could stop them."

We can do nothing but build our own boats in haste." ("True History of the Nation") He held that in order to consolidate coastal defense, it was essential to build a navy; and in order to equip the Navy, it was imperative to establish a bureau in charge of the manufacturing of gunboats.

In the second year (1864) after Zuo Zongtang became viceroy of Fujian and Zhejiang, he started trial production of a small steamship in Hangzhou, employing foreign engineers, and the trial navigation was conducted on Xihu Lake. On 25 June 1866, he sent a formal memorandum to the throne, asking for permission to establish a dockyard to undertake trial production of steamships. His memorandum was approved, and later the Fuzhou Shipbuilding Bureau was set up, focusing on shipbuilding and imitating foreign ways in building warships to equip the Navy. He personally selected the site of the dockyard at the location Mawei Luoxing Towner at Mawei, Fuzhou, and proposed the concrete tentative detailed plan for the construction and development planning of the shipbuilding bureau. It was precisely at this time that Zuo Zongtang was appointed viceroy to Shaanxi-Gansu, leading the western expedition on the order of the throne. Before his departure, he submitted a special memorandum to the Qing court, recommending Shen Baozhen, former inspector of Jiangxi, to be in charge of the shipbuilding bureau in his place.

The Fuzhou Shipbuilding Bureau was fundamentally set up in 1867, and consisted of an iron works, a dockyard, and a school. On 10 June 1869, the first ship built by the Fuzhou Shipbuilding Bureau, "Evergreen" was launched. Between 1869 and 1907, 40 ships of various descriptions were built. (Chen Zhen: "Material on the History of Modern Industry in China," Vol 3, pp 144-145) Most of them were used to equip the Navy, and they played a certain historical role in promoting the construction of the coastal defense of our country and in resisting imperialist aggression. In the sea battle between China and France at Mawei, it was with the old-fashioned ships built at the initial stage of the Fuzhou Shipbuilding Bureau that the Fujian fleet was equipped. Confronting the sudden attack of French ships, this fleet resisted a powerful enemy courageously in a situation with no preparation or support, counterattacked, and gravely damaged the enemy ships, dealing a blow at the arrogance of the aggressors.

In addition, Zuo Zongtang founded a navigation school under the Fuzhou Shipbuilding Bureau (the school was also called the "Jiushi Tang Technical Bureau") and two classes were founded, one specializing in ship construction and the other in nautical theory, training talented people of our own country in shipbuilding and navigation. The well-known admiral Deng Shichang, of the Qing Dynasty, was actually a graduate of the Fuzhou navigation school. It can be said that Fuzhou Shipbuilding Bureau was the first dockyard in our country and the "cradle" of our Navy.

#### Active Military Training and War Preparations

In the Sino-French war between 1884 and 1885, Taiwan was the main theater of the Sino-French sea battles. The French aggressors had long had designs to occupy our territory Taiwan, and to change it into its ideal "guarantee." Shortly after it has launched the aggressive war in Vietnam, it spread the fires of war to Taiwan and the Fujian coast of our country in early August 1884. On 26 August, when the Qing Government got news of the defeat in the sea battle at Mawei, it was compelled to declare war against France. On 8 September, Zuo Zongtang was appointed inspector, supervising the military affairs of Fujian in supporting Taiwan in its resistance against the French aggressors.

Zuo Zongtang was among the school that advocated resistance against the French. He pointed out: France had invaded Vietnam and aimed further to invade China.

The French Army was attempting to occupy Jilong by force, with the design of annexing the whole of Taiwan. If the evil plot of the French was fulfilled, other imperialists would come in succession, and China would face the danger of being carved up. He also held that there had been a dispute between the French political parties, and the French situation at home was not stable. Under such conditions, France had sent its army on an expedition far away from its home country, sailing across the ocean; "the voyage itself has not been easy, and in addition, they are not used to the climate, and there is the problem of not being familiar with the situation" ("Manuscripts of Memoranda to the Throne," Vol 63). If China should persist in the war of resistance, it would certainly overcome the enemy.

Upon receiving the order, Zuo Zongtang "was resolute in his determination, and did not delay a moment in his actions." He went on his way on land and by boat in great haste. Arriving in Nanjing on 14 October, he lost no time in deploying forces. Apart from transferring eight battalions in the southern part of Changjiang that had once been under his personal command, he appointed an official to recruit a few new battalions. So, on 14 December, he arrived in Fuzhou with his troops. This not only stabilized the mood of the Fuzhou people, but also inspired the militancy of the army and people in Taiwan.

After Zuo Zongtang arrived in Fuzhou, he listed sending troops to support Taiwan as the most urgent military task. On 2 October, the French took Jilong, and they blockaded Taiwan on 23 October. The city of Taipei was in great danger. Taiwan was the neck of the sea passage between north and south, and its position mattered a great deal. However, as a result of the blockade of the French Army, it was very difficult to cross the channel. Zuo Zongtang ordered Wang Shizeng [3769 6108 2973] and Chen Mingzhi [7115 7686 1807] to lead part of the troops in the guise of fishermen, making Bengang, south of Lugang, and Giwugang, south of Lugang, the ports for landing. They swam under water at night, crossing the blockade of the French Army, supported the Army stationed near Jilong, and thus reinforced the military strength of Taiwan.

While sending his men to cross the channel under water, supporting the battlefront of Taiwan, Zuo Zongtang stepped up defense along the coast, preventing the French army from making a feint to the east, attacking in the west, and making a sudden attack on the mainland. He ordered the various battalions to station themselves separately at various important passages such as Changmen, Jinpai, Lianjiang, Dongdai, and Meihua Jiang, patrolling and maintaining close watch. At the same time, he sent an official to supervise the building of defense works day and night, setting up iron rods and netting in important waterways leading into Changmen and Jinpai. Machines were installed, and the rods and nets could be raised and lowered at any time, so that our ships might pass; however, when the enemy ships should come, those rods and nets would rise to stop them. Apart from this, in the passages of Linpu and Kuiqi, which were 30 li from Fuzhou, and of Meihua Jiang, a passage leading to the sea from the right of Mingan, rocks were dumped to fill the passages, until only very small boats could pass. At the above-mentioned localities, batteries were set up, guns were positioned, and fighters were stationed to strengthen defenses and check the invaders. To lay out the strongholds at Changmen and Jinpai, Zuo Zongtang ordered that the 18 guns sunk on the river bed of Mawei be salvaged, and installed at top speed, and had all the guns repaired one by one, demanding commanders and soldiers to patrol and guard them day and night. After the defenses were laid out, he ordered that all the marks on the water courses to the sea port be removed at once, and mines were laid in the water along the coast, while all the consulates of various countries were informed that the port was closed. He personally made on-the-spot inspections of the defense condition of all important passages along the coast. Wherever he arrived, the commanders and fighters of various battalions would try their guns and carry out several maneuvers and their discipline, appearance, and bearing were grave.



Under the heroic resistance of the Army and people of our country, the French war of aggression in Taiwan met with shameful defeat. Nevertheless, the Qing Government adopted a capitulationist line of betrayal, which led in the end to the defeat of China without actual defeat in the war, and the victory of France without actual victory in the war. After the "Sino-French Tianjin Treaty" was signed, Zuo Zongtang was filled with wrath, and he sent a secret memorandum to the Qing court, saying that "it is essential to be cautious about making an alliance, and under the present situation, it will be unwise to withdraw the defending troops." He pointed out: In military affairs, it is essential to guard against the practice of each trying to cheat or outwit the other. In dealing with foreigners, where there is precaution, there is no danger. In appearance, the French aggressors were making peace, but actually "hardly before the ink of the signatures on the treaty was dry, they resumed provocation," "making demands and threats, doing all manner of evil." Moreover, the imperialist powers were surrounding China, lying in wait for a chance to seize Taiwan; therefore, the troops stationed along the coast should by no means be withdrawn. Even if it was determined that the peace treaty should be signed, precautions should still be taken. He went one memorandum after another to the throne, requesting the Qing court to negotiate with France, demanding France return Jilong and Peghu Liedao to China at once to safeguard the integrity of the territory of our motherland. When the Sino-French War was over, the 74-year-old Zuo Zongtang still showed great concern for the defense and construction of Taiwan before the illness which finally took his life. He not only sent a memorandum to the throne requesting it to expand the dockyard and munitions factory from a long-term point of view, but made the proposal of establishing the office of minister of coastal defense and shipbuilding, and recommended Zhen Jize, a high official of the military department, to take up the heavy responsibility for coastal defense in June of the 11th year of the reign of the Emperor Guangshu (1885). He also wrote in one of his memoranda: "Taiwan is situated all by itself in the sea; it is the gateway to seven provinces, and possesses a position that affects the whole situation. Please let the Fujian inspector be stationed in Taiwan to better garrison and administer it." (Preface to "Complete Works of the Revered Zuo Zongtang") It was according to his proposal that the Qing court transferred the Fujian inspector's office to Taiwan, and later Taiwan was changed into an administrative province.

Zuo Zongtang was a patriot rich in national dignity in the modern history of our country. In strengthening the defense of Taiwan, he showed the spirit of "seeking for administration," and "aiming high," and patriotic zeal in resistance against aggression and in safeguarding the integrity of the territory of the motherland, which deserve our full affirmation.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON STATE COMMERCE IMPROVEMENTS

HK121104 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Protecting the Backward Curbs Progress"]

[Text] In the past 2 years, the loss incurred by state commerce has increased while profits have decreased. The number of enterprises running at a loss has also increased. This is due to poor management of a considerable number of enterprises and their lack of competitiveness under the new situation of multichannel circulation.

For a long time in the past, state commerce practiced "protectionism." As state commerce is the main channel of the national economy, it is, of course, necessary for the state to give priority in the supply of goods, funds, equipment, credit, and so on. When there is a shortage of major goods and materials, it is particularly necessary for the state to use administrative measures to support the main channel to



ensure the supply of the masses daily necessities. However, there must be a limit to everything. If we overdo protection, we may go to the opposite extreme. In the past, we practiced "monopolized management" in the circulation system and we implemented the method of "everybody sharing food from the same big pot" in the distribution system. Consequently, this protected not only the due interests of enterprises, but also the backward. The poor management and appalling waste of a number of enterprises did not affect them from "getting the red banner" and "winning the advanced title." This is because, first, they are protected by "monopolized management." No matter how poor their work is, their businesses will "thrive." Second, they have the state to serve as their backing. The state reimburses all the losses they incur. Furthermore, loss of a policy nature (this is necessary for the operation and management of certain commodities at present) has protected losses caused by poor management. The business accounting and management of some enterprises, which incurred losses due to a policy nature, were not strict enough. This also caused terrible waste.

Protectionism is like a hothouse, while the enterprises are like the plants in the hothouse. These enterprises do not have to take risks, still less do they have to apply themselves to the study of management affairs. They can live a sound and safe life in the hothouse. These conditions are most suitable for those people who have no high ideals to muddle along. This is the reason why so many problems of some enterprises remain unsolved. According to investigation, there are 8,000 graft and embezzlement cases this year in the grain departments under the Ministry of Commerce, of which there are more than 500 cases that involve 10,000 yuan and 10,000 jin grain coupons each.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the circulation system has been reformed and multichannel circulation has replaced the monopolized management of state commerce. In order to straighten out the economy, the state has readjusted the interest rate of bank loans, reduced the market price of some commodities, and implemented the system of assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses in most of the commercial enterprises. As a result, tremendous changes took place by using economic means to manage the economy. The state commercial enterprises that muddled along in the past now find the going rather tough. Many enterprises are thrown off balance by such a change in the situation and environment and have incurred serious losses. On the other hand, the commerce run by the collectives and individuals which lacked "protection" and which were good at management and willing to bear hardships have manifested its vitality.

The grave lessons have taught us that it is better to be strict than to be lenient toward enterprises and that we must by no means protect the backward. Only as the enterprises go out of the "hothouse" and brave the storm can their quality be improved. This is true for commerce as well as industry. Let this also be a lesson to all the trades and professions.

#### SUPPORT NEEDED FOR PROBING, CREATIVE SCIENTIFIC WORK

HK130551 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 84 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Enthusiastically Help Young and Middle-aged Scientific and Technological Workers Boldly Blaze New Trials"]

[Text] Zhao Liming, a veterinarian, bravely put forth the theory about immunity system disease in the cattle embryos through probing and thus made contributions to the people and won honor for our motherland. The process of his arduous probing offers quite useful instruction for us.

Scientific research is a kind of labor with the nature of probing. The most valuable spirit in carrying out scientific research is creativity. No scientific theory can be regarded as a final understanding of the inexhaustible natural phenomena and people should bravely probe into the phenomena and think independently on the basis of scientific experiment. Whenever we discover some new facts in conflict with traditional theory, we should doubt the theory and bravely ask questions. As our country's well-known geologist Li Siguang said, "Do not be overwhelmed by established theories." Just think. How could Zhao Liming have made any discovery if he had been overwhelmed by established theory and lacked the courage to bring forth new ideas?

Probing and blazing new trails is an arduous task. It demands that our scientific and technological personnel have indomitable willpower and a strict scientific attitude, and it also needs the support and assistance of the community.

In the field of science and technology, there are countless things unknown to people. We should never willfully regard new ideas of viewpoints based on scientific practice as "fallacies" of "harmful unorthodox opinions" to be sneered at and repudiated. Otherwise, we will impede the growth of new things, even if we do not constrain them willfully. Of course, when opinions differ, we should discuss the matter in a comradely manner under the guidance of the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and we should solve the problems through scientific practice.

In this area, we should particularly stress the great significance in giving support to young and middle-aged scientific and technological workers in their probing and bringing forth of new ideas. Inspired by the magnificent goal of the four modernizations, our broad ranks to young and middle-aged scientific and technological workers are thirstily pursuing knowledge and bravely probing and blazing new trails. Many of them have already achieved relatively satisfactory results.

Like "the waves behind pushing those ahead in the Chang Jiang," young people will in the end surpass old ones. However, their probing and blazing of new trails is often negated by the force of habit. If no one supports them, their efforts will often be constrained or even strangled. Therefore, the leading groups at all levels, especially the relevant old specialists, must encourage and help them with full enthusiasm. Zhao Liming's success in his research could not have been achieved without the enthusiastic encouragement and support that he got from the leading group in the head office of the animal farm where he worked, from the comrades in the city science committee, and particularly from a few old professors who deserve the title of "old Bo Luo." [Bo Luo was a specialist in telling winged steeds from ordinary horses] Without the support of the leadership and specialists, we can imagine what great difficulties Zhao Liming would have met in his probing. The results of his scientific research, which were refuted by some people as "fallacies," could not have been accepted even by now. Our experience has proved that tens of thousands of our young and middle-aged scientific and technical workers urgently need support and help from the older generation of scientists and the whole of society in their probing and creative work. Let us work hard for this.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON SHANXI CORRUPTION CASE'S LESSON

HK120700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 84 p 4

[Commentator's article: "A Grave Lesson"]

[Text] Shanxi's Ningwu County cracked a serious economic criminal case in hitting at criminal activities. The criminal, Lian Wenyu, an accountant of the food grain supply center at Yangfangkou, Ningwu County, was legally arrested.

What provides us with food for thought is the fact that Lian Wenyu embezzled 180,000 yuan of public money mostly in the period when we were hitting serious economic crimes in a big way. In spite of our vigorous efforts to enforce the law, there are criminals who have escaped unpunished. It was not until last year, when we were cracking down on serious crimes and arrested this ringleader of a gambling gang who spent money like water, that we grasped the clue to the case and discovered his crime of embezzlement. Did this criminal use any extraordinarily covert and tricky schemes to commit the crime? No. On the contrary, he committed the crime in an unscrupulous and awkward manner. When he had lost all his money in gambling, he told a gambler at will to get a sum greater than 1,000 from the cashier. This criminal committed the crime so openly that it would not have been difficult to discover his crime if we had been a little more careful. However, this economic criminal happened to escape unpunished in the struggle against economic crimes. What was the magic by which he succeeded in avoiding discovery? Nothing but the mentality of a hardened gambler who was blinded by his lust for gain and who risked danger in desperation. It turned out that this big "fish" which would have been caught long ago found a loophole in the net by which he could make an escape. The grain supply center, staffed by 33 people, was managed in a muddled manner and there were no regulations to govern its operation. The CPC and CYL organizations there existed in name only and the political and ideological work was at a standstill. Among the staff, 8 took part in gambling for a long time and 13 had resold grain at a profit. Lian Wenyu used money as his weapon. By means of giving meals and drinks he made the director of the center collude with him and share the gain from his embezzlement. Through small economic bits, he caused some leading cadres to remain silent. This was the main reason this criminal could commit his crimes without fear and escape unpunished for a time.

The net of the legal system has a large mesh, but it lets nothing through. Kian Wenyu escaped the blows of the movement of cracking down on economic crimes, but could not escape the blows of the movement of cracking down on crimes. It is inevitable that an economic criminal who has performed evil deeds will betray himself sooner or later. However, in view of the struggle against economic crimes, we cannot help saying that it is a serious lesson for us that an embezzler like Lian Wenyu, who committed his crime with such awkward tricks, could escape punishment for such a long time. This reminds us that the aim of eliminating economic crimes cannot be achieved at a single stroke. It is a long-term struggle and we should never relax our will to fight.

#### FIRST ZHUJIANG ESTUARY WELL PRODUCES OIL

OW101420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Oil has begun to flow from the first exploratory well sunk in a Sino-foreign cooperation zone in the Pearl River mouth basin of the South China Sea, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) announced here this afternoon. The drilling was completed by the Nanhai Eastern Petroleum Corporation of CNOOC and a consortium led by the British Petroleum Development Ltd. (BPD). The well is 3,451 meters deep. Drilling of the well started on November 6, 1983, and the contractor for the drilling project was the China Nanhai-Holder Drilling Corporation Ltd. which emerged from CNOOC and Houlder, using China's "Bohai No 2" semi-submersible drilling vessel. The Chinese vessel will move to another contract block after finishing the drilling of the first well.

#### CORRECTION TO BAN YUE TAN ON 1984 TASKS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined, "BAN YUE TAN Commentator on 1984 Tasks, Attitudes," published in the 11 January China DAILY REPORT, page K 1, third paragraph, line five:

...to eliminate spiritual pollution and strike at serious economic offenses and other criminal activities, and our reform in various fields of work,... (supplying dropped line)

IMPORTANCE OF DENG YINGCHAO SPEECH STRESSED

OW130534 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0830 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- At a New Year's tea party in Hong Kong sponsored by the CPPCC National Committee, personages and newspapers in Hong Kong attached importance to Deng Yingchao's speech on the issue of peaceful reunification of the motherland. They held that the speech is in keeping with the aspirations of the people on both sides of Taiwan strait and hope that the Taiwan side will give serious consideration to it.

Professor Ma Meng, retired from the Hong Kong University Chinese Literature Department, told newspaper reporters: Deng Yingchao's speech is very appealing and indicates that the Chinese Communist side is very sincere, and the Taiwan side cannot but consider this appeal. He said: For Taiwan, the time now is very appropriate. Foreigners' interference in China's internal affairs will not come to an end until China is reunified.

Professor Mou Runsun, retired from the Chinese University, held: Deng Yingchao has expressed more sincere and ardent hopes for the Taiwan side. The Taiwan authorities should not obstinately stick to a wrong course but put the interests of the country and nation above everything else, and they should not let the country remain divided forever. This is the long-cherished wish of the people on both sides of the strait. He also held: Compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese can play the role of a bridge in the process of accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland and do some liaison work between the people on both sides of the strait.

Noted lawyer Chen Pishi held: Deng Yingchao's speech completely conforms to Dr Sun Yat-sen's important principle of "national unification." The people on both sides of the strait have been separated from each other for more than 30 years, and it is now a top priority task to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland. Whoever hinders this cause will do a disservice to both our forefathers and our posterity.

TIN TIN YAT PAO said in its 3 January editorial: In her speech, Deng Yingchao pointed out that they are always ready to listen to the opinions of the Taiwan authorities and the people there on how to achieve reunification of the motherland. This is tantamount to saying that Beijing has repeatedly appealed for peaceful reunification, but Taiwan has never responded to it. Feeling gloomy about Taipei's attitude, this paper asked in its editorial: Who has the heart to let beautiful China remain divided for a long time to come and even to let foreigners cast greedy eyes on it?... If this confrontation continues for another 10 or 20 years, is it not unfortunate that a whole generation of people will never be able to see their flesh-and-blood kinsmen and to return to their native places until death?

The 3 January ORIENTAL DAILY NEWS carries a columnist's article saying: In her speech at a New Year's tea party sponsored by the CPPCC National Committee, Deng Yingchao most directly and sternly condemned the recent activities of the "Taiwan independence movement." The Chinese Communists have never taken an attitude in sympathy with or in support of the "Taiwan independence movement." As far as the long-term interest of the country and nation as viewed by the Chinese Communists are concerned, the "Taiwan independence movement" will be the last obstacle to the reunification of China. The article says: The Communist Party's long-term objective is to build a united, prosperous and powerful China. Now that the CPC has made this objective a national policy, it will never indulge or compromise with the "Taiwan independence movement."

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